

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1053

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN BOYS.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.

J. H. Root, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Home School for Young Ladies. Thorough instruction. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.

RECTOR'S SCHOOL.—A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS. Rev. HAYNES L. EVEREST, Rector. Terms, \$350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.

M. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. Bowen.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

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BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lymne.

MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND DAUGHTERS. Assisted by Miss G. B. Ford, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. Send for circulars.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES A superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. Wilson.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.

MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. Beach, Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS. Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. The 21st School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885. Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

S. T. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (YEAR Baltimore) for Young Ladies. \$250 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMY.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. MARK'S SCHOOL begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department for boys under 14 years limited to eight. Terms from October to July, \$300; the entire year, \$400. For circulars, etc., address Miss WHITINGHAM.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

HOME SCHOOL FOR NERVOUS AND DELICATE CHILDREN AND YOUTH. Mrs. W. D. HERRICK, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

MRS. W. F. STEARNS'S HOME SCHOOL for Young Ladies. The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

MASCHUSETTS, Andover.

ABYOT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES offers thorough training in essential studies, with superior advantages in art, music, painting, elocution, and modern languages; a beautiful location, pleasant home, good board, moderate charges. The fifty seventh year opens on Thursday, September 10. For information and admission apply to

MISS PHILENA MCKEEEN, Principal, Andover, Mass.

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PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS and Girls. Two pupils ^{will} be received into the family. Address for terms, ^{to} S. WARD T. FISHER.

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MICHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL. 18 miles from Boston and 6 mi. Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strict Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 18 years. Send for circular to M. C. MICHELL.

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law & Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 250 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (58th Year). Preparation for the Mass Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Officers of the Institute. Thorough preparation, also, for college and for business. Particular attention to girls and young children. The building is in the most elegant part of the city.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.

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MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MCKEEEN, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MRS. EDMUND H. SEARS, HARVARD, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury St.

MISS HUBBARD HAS REMOVED to 112 Newbury Street, where she will reopen her School for Girls on Monday, Oct. 5, and will also be prepared to receive three boarding scholars into her

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 W. Chester Park.

PREPARATION FOR AMERICAN AND ENGLISH COLLEGES by F. R. Humphreys, LL. D. *Four* resident and *six* visiting pupils are received, each of whom gets much personal instruction. The continued success of Dr. Humphreys's pupils at HARVARD, OXFORD (Eng.), and several American Colleges, including those for women, is shown in the prospectus. In 16 years 131 pupils had been prepared by him for Harvard, of whom five graduated creditably—two with high HONORS—last year. The next year will begin October 6, 1885. For Prospectus address as above. E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL. D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirteenth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years courses. Address E. T. FALBOT, M. D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK BAY.

Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies. Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English Education, the Languages, Latin and Greek, and modern; the Sciences, History and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, or other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth*. Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for prospectus.

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THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE

into their home Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year, five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:

Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakespeare and Wordsworth with Prof. B. N. Hudson.

For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent) address

THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 8th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, OTIS PLACE, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larv St.

HOME FOR BOYS—DR. ABBOT ADAMS admits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil is sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court.

F. F. ABBOT, Ph. D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—EDGAR H. NICKOL Geo. H. Browne, Arthur R. Marsh. Third year begins Wednesday, Sept. 30th. School removed to permanent quarters at No. 8 Garden St. (opposite playground on the Common). Entrance examinations, Sept. 23d. Four boys will be received into the homes of the principals. For circulars, etc., address

Mr. NICKOL, 27 Prattle St., Cambridge.

MASSACHUSETTS, Chicopee.

CHARLES E. FISH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. A select family school preparing thoroughly for the best colleges and scientific schools. School year begins Sept. 8. Terms, \$1,000 per annum. Principal's address during August, Cottrell, Mass. Circulars sent on application. References: Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, Harvard; Prof. Chas. A. Young, Princeton; Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Prin. Phillips Academy, Andover.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.

SEGEWICK INSTITUTE—A SELECTED AND LIMITED FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS. Fits for College and Business. Regent most healthy. Gymnasium and boating.

For circulars, references, etc., apply to

Principals, J. EDWARD J. VAN LEESEN, A. B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1860. Next year begins September 16, 1886.

JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY—BOYS.—FALL term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address

HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLES HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Fits for Institute of Technology. \$500 per annum. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College.

E. A. H. ALLES, G. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

M. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATORY and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address

WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph. D.

(See also next page.)

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK.....	183
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.....	186
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:	
Mr. Warner's "Silver Compromise".....	188
The English Land Question.....	188
Ministerial "Publicity".....	189
A Study of Children's Collections.....	190
Turgeneff in His Letters.....	190
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
Mazzini and Victor Emmanuel.....	192
CORRESPONDENCE:	
Life of Frederick Denison Maurice.....	193
An Unpublished Letter of Andrew Jackson's.....	193
Our Postal System Not Yet Complete.....	193
Leopardi and Plotinus.....	194
Psychical Research.....	194
The Coast Survey Investigation.....	194
Georg Curtius.....	194
The "Full Mail Gazette" and the "Revelations".....	194
The White Cross Society.....	196
NOTES.....	
REVIEWS:	
Von Holst's History of the United States.....	198
Recent Economic Works.....	199
A New Inductive Science.....	201
The Life and Letters of Emory Upton.....	202
An Inglorious Columbus.....	202
The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences.....	203
Cattle-Raising on the Plains of North America.....	203
BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	

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The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

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Schools.

[Continued from first page.]

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THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 10. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.
GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PREPATORY School for Boys. 4th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.
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MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.
HOWARD COLLEGE INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal. HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.
WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The 33d year of this Family and Day School for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16. Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY of Michigan. Pharmacy; analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required. ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).
H. J. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY and Home School for Boys.

MISSOURI, St. Louis, 2029 Park Ave.
THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The twentieth year will begin (D. V.) Sept. 16th, 1885. Apply to THE SISTER SUPERIOR. Reference, Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, S.T.D.

NEBRASKA, Lincoln.
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.—Fall Term opens September 10. Tuition free to both sexes. Thorough courses, leading to degrees. In Arts, Science, Literature, Civil Engineering, Agriculture, and Medicine. Address the Chancellor. IRVING J. MANATT, Ph.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.
MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Elizabeth, 306 West Grand St.
MRS. E. H. MULDUR'S HOME AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 21st. Number of boarders limited to four (4).

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.
GREENHOOD INSTITUTE.—Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.
MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE- opens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French \$500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.
S. T. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.
THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.
PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements. Over \$20,000 in improvements this season. High and healthy. For circulars, etc., address THOS. HANLON, D.D.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Preparatory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address J. RENSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, Summit.
SUMMIT ACADEMY.—Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; reopens Sept. 15. Address JAMES HEARD, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.
WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRIEBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brockport.
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—THE Fall Term will commence Wednesday, September 2, 1885.

The design of this school is to furnish competent teachers for the public schools of the State. Books and tuition free of charge to those desirous of teaching.

In connection with the school there is also an academic department, where students may prepare for college or business.

For particulars, apply to C. D. MCLEAN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 110 Schermerhorn St.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL.—REOPENS 9TH month, 15th. A thorough preparatory school for Boys and Girls. S. P. PECKHAM, Principal. Apply by postal for circulars.

NEW YORK CITY, 20 W. 43d St.
ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Autumn term opens Wednesday, September 30. Mr. Cutler will be at the class-rooms, No. 20 West 43d Street, after Tuesday, September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, 6th Ave. and 42d St.
COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—E. Fowler, Principal. Prepares for College or business. Primary Department, Military Drill, Gymnasium, large Playroom, lofty, well-ventilated schoolrooms. Boarders received. Catalogues on application. Reopens Sept. 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.
DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.
J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Until September 15th address Cotuit, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 52d St.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.
MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her school for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue.
MRS. ROBERTS'S AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September 29th. No Home study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 37 E. 39th St.
MRS. SNEAD'S French and English School for Young Ladies and Children.—Efficient corps of successful teachers; most approved methods; natives for languages; Kindergarten.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St.
MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.
MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 West 45th St.
MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 and 713 Fifth Avenue, opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

Mlle. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 211 E. 17th St.
ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well-being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Clinton, Oneida Co.
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NEW YORK, Glens Falls.
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NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.
NANUET HOME SCH. & OL.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Address M. A. WIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nyack.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls.—Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Prin.

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NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.
MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S
 Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.
PARK INSTITUTE for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y.
 on L. L. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.
D. R. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY
 School. —Reopens Wednesday evening, September 10th.
 Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph. D.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.
M. T. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY. A select Boarding-school for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English, Studies, and Natural Sciences. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.
D. E. VEAU COLLEGE.—A Military
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 WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.
KELBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for
 Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Utica.
MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG
 Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.
S. T. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Church School
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OHIO, Cincinnati.
MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR
 Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough scholarship; best Music and Art advantages.
 Fall session opens September 23.
 Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

Ohio, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.
MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR
 Young Ladies and Misses. Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
 Circulars contain full information.

Ohio, Cincinnati, 106 W. Seventh st.
MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON
 will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.
MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERT'S
 will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

PENNSYLVANIA, Blairsville.
LADIES' SEMINARY.—BEAUTIFUL
 grounds; commodious building, heated throughout by steam; good table; healthful atmosphere, no malaria.

Thorough instruction in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, GREEK, MUSIC, DRAWING, &c.
 35th year begins Sept. 19, 1885.

For Catalogue apply to Rev. T. R. EWING, D.D., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.
NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—
 Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address JAMES E. RHOADS, President.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885.

The Week.

HARDLY anything could be more empty and inconsequential than Senator Sherman's speech at Mount Gillead, Ohio. This is the first time, we think, that the Ohio Senator, when opening a campaign in which he had a deep personal interest, has not presented to his hearers some ideas that have a bearing upon the stirring issues of the day. His ideas have been often faulty, according to our conceptions, but they have always been relevant to something going on in his day and generation. They have commonly hit the average thought of his constituents, and to this faculty must be ascribed his strong hold upon the people of Ohio, unbroken for a period of more than thirty years. We have never looked for striking originality in Mr. Sherman, but have always expected, and usually found, in what he had to say, some material for either approbation or controversy. In his speech at Mt. Gillead we find nothing of the sort, but in its place a harvest of fallen leaves and dried husks too meagre for criticism. It would be well if this were all that need be said. But it is not all. Mr. Sherman's allusion to the Roach failure is not an honest statement of facts. The assignment of Mr. Roach he ascribes to the action of the Government, which is a creditor of the failed firm, and stands as such in the schedule of assets and liabilities—a creditor independently of any claim asserted by the Attorney-General. Mr. Roach failed in spite of the Government's advances for the new cruisers, and not on account of them. Yet Mr. Sherman has the hardihood to say that the Administration "forced Roach to stop his works," thus causing a loss of employment to thousands of workmen. The significance of such a speech, coming from the mouth of a party leader, is that the want of political issues amounts to a famine.

Mr. Sherman's exploration of the chambers of the past is melancholy in the extreme. The appointment of ex-Confederates to office, the display of a flag at half-mast for the death of an ex-Secretary of the Interior who joined the rebellion, the bulldozing of colored voters, all the dreadfulness of the Solid South—these faded themes make up the bulk of the discourse. The country having accepted all these evils with deliberation last November, the enumeration of them is a task for census-takers, the makers of catalogues, and the compilers of dictionaries. Criticism stands baffled before Mr. Sherman's industrious collection of Southern grievances, and turns with relief to his remarks upon a subject of which he is really a master, although not always a safe guide—that of national finance. Here we find scarcely more satisfaction. The change in the monthly debt statement is condemned because it omits fractional silver from the list of available assets. The recent transaction between the Secretary of

the Treasury and the New York banks is criticised because it is an exchange of money forbidden, in Mr. Sherman's opinion, by the Sub-Treasury Law, and because it tends in his opinion to discredit silver. But as to any measure for repairing the discredit of silver or for dealing with the silver question in any of its aspects, Mr. Sherman is as silent as he is respecting civil-service reform or the tariff on wool. The Ohio Democrats fell considerably short of the needs of the hour when they attempted to define the issues of the campaign, but Mr. Sherman has given them the appearance of liveliness by contrast.

The Republicans of Iowa have made a diligent search after the principles of the party, but have made no discovery of any unless their resolution on the subject of soldiers' pensions can be regarded as such. Upon this point their deliverance is up to the most advanced standard of profligacy. They demand "such modification of the pension laws as shall secure equal treatment to all soldiers entitled to pensions under such laws, by commencing pensions from date of disability." The point of this demand is, that the Arrears Bill, which was passed during President Hayes's term and with which the Treasury has been struggling ever since, dated the pension back to the time of death or discharge from the service—the pre-existing law dating from the time when the application was passed upon and the pension granted. The demand of the Iowa Republicans is that the date shall be carried back one step further, and embrace the time between the disability and the death or discharge, during which time, of course, the soldier was receiving his pay. They also demand an increase of widows' pensions by 50 per cent., and pensions to all soldiers who are now disabled from securing support by their own labor, and to those who served in the war with Mexico. The innovation suggested in the last proviso is an important one, since it seeks to introduce the principle that disability from any cause, whether arising from military service or not, should entitle an ex-soldier to a pension. It is easy to see how disabilities would multiply under such a law. The discovery of bad colds arising from wet feet and ending in disabling complaints fifteen years later was a natural consequence of the Arrears Bill, which promised a large lump sum to the fortunate possessor of such an ailment. A supplementary law dispensing with the formality of tracing the connection between disability and the service would reach the real intentions of the promoters of the Arrears Bill. Of course, every soldier becomes disabled at some time in his life. The measure proposed by the Iowa Republicans is, therefore, to put all persons who have served in the army on the pension list sooner or later. As there is an enormous sum of money in such an enterprise, it may be assumed that the resolution is not a mere bid for the soldier vote, but is intended to be pushed in dead earnest. Of course, the Congress that enacts it will be compelled to impose new taxes, and very large ones, to meet the requirement.

Public sentiment in Iowa is evidently gravitating toward a practicable solution of the liquor question. The Democratic Convention, instead of vaguely declaring against all "summary laws," pronounced in favor of a license system, with a fee ranging from a minimum of \$250 as high as \$1,000. The Republican Convention went no further in defense of the prohibitory system than to demand "a fair and thorough trial of the law, that it may have time to demonstrate its efficiency or prove its inefficiency," while about a quarter of the delegates sustained a substitute which recognized the fact that in many communities the enforcement of the present law is entirely impracticable, and favored such legislative action as would enable these communities to control the traffic by means of a license system. These are signs that before long a majority of the voters will get together upon the platform of a high-license law, which will put an end to the present reign of free rum in the cities under nominal prohibition.

The Pennsylvania Democrats have nominated for State Treasurer Mr. Conrad B. Day, a man who furnishes a complete contrast to the extraordinary candidate presented by the Republicans. Mr. Day is, according to the leading Republican organ of the State, the *Philadelphia Press*, "a business man of good repute, against whom nothing can be said, and for whom nothing of special personal or political force can be mentioned." Nobody would be able to say that of the Republican candidate, Colonel Matt Quay. His only business for years has been politics of the worst sort, and there is very little in his record which his most devoted friends would think of speaking of as being of "good repute." Between him and Mr. Day no honest voter in the State could hesitate for a moment if fitness were the only question entering into the decision. As we understand it, the Republicans are not urging Quay's election on the ground of fitness, but are supporting him because he is the party nominee, and because Pennsylvania, being so loyal a Republican State that it gave Blaine a majority of \$0,000, can be depended upon to elect the regular candidate, no matter what his record may be. We doubt if there is any other State in the Union in which the party could be safely put to such an extreme test as this.

The platform adopted at Harrisburg shows signs of a severe struggle in construction, so far as the endorsement of the national Administration is concerned, but it is a decided advance in heartiness over the Ohio declaration. It favors "an honest and efficient civil service," and "cordially approves the Democratic reform Administration of President Cleveland and his Cabinet," recognizing in their official acts a "resolute determination to vindicate the pledges upon which the President was elected"; and it affirms with great vigor the President's "clear and indisputable right to promptly remove officials who have prostituted the public service to partisan and personal ends." There is another clause also favoring "that thorough organization of the civil service which will effect an honest and

efficient administration of the Government." It is very easy to see that while the Democratic heart in Pennsylvania yearns for a reform which puts Republicans out and Democrats in at a more rapid pace, it is willing to bow to the pressure of public opinion and give a formal approval to the President. The other parts of the platform are skilfully drawn, and the issue which is made on the constitutional provision forbidding the consolidation of competing railway lines, while it savors somewhat of clap trap, is likely to play a very important part in the campaign.

Mr. W. L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, has written a very forcible letter to the *Charleston News and Courier* on the silver question and the duty of the South in regard to it. He points out the fact that the South is responsible for the continuance of the coinage, since her votes in Congress are sufficient, in the divided state of public opinion elsewhere, to decide the question. In fact, if the South had not been very nearly unanimous at the last session in favor of silver, the coinage would have been suspended by the adoption of Mr. Randall's amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill. There is good reason to believe that if Mr. Cleveland's letter on the subject had been published before instead of after the taking of the vote, the Randall amendment would have received a majority in both the House and the Senate. Mr. Trenholm's letter presents one view of the question which has not, so far as we have observed, been brought to the attention of the Southern people by any of their public men, viz.: that no possible multiplication of silver dollars under the existing law will enable any debtor to get one for less than a dollar's worth of his own labor or property. The Government coins silver dollars on its own account and makes what it calls a profit on the operation, but it does not allow any debtor to have one for less than 100 cents in gold. Even if the silver standard were forced upon the country so that the "debtor class" might really get 85-cent dollars for 85 cents each, they could realize this boon only by taking 85 cents where they now get 100. As for the grasping creditor class, Mr. Trenholm points out very clearly that, since they hold most of the gold in the country upon which it is proposed to establish a premium of 15 per cent. by way of relieving debtors, they will not be particularly losers by the operation.

The most hopeful social event that has happened in the South since the close of the war is recorded in a telegram from Atlanta describing the "adjustment" of a personal difficulty between Mr. Gantt, the editor of the *Athens Banner*, and Mr. Connell, a member of the Georgia Legislature. The trouble began in an inconsequential incident, as most "affairs of honor" begin. It reached in due course the stage of vituperation, where Mr. Gantt said that Mr. Connell was "unfit to be at the end of a tenth-class minstrel troupe," and Mr. Connell retorted that Mr. Gantt was "a liar, villain, and scoundrel who ought to have been hanged ten years ago." Both parties prepared for fighting, chose their seconds, and left town. The Legislature and the community were expecting to hear of the death of one or both of the principals, when it occurred to the

seconds that possibly the killing of Gantt or the maiming of Connell would not establish the truth or falsity of their sayings concerning each other, and that this end might be reached by referring the subject to a committee of disinterested persons and meanwhile keeping their powder dry. It is gratifying to know that such a committee could be found. They met and weighed the points of difference, and, finding them susceptible of adjustment, decided that Mr. Gantt's attack upon Mr. Connell exceeded the bounds of legitimate criticism, and that Mr. Connell's reply was improper and uncalled for. The award was signed by the seconds and then signed by the principals. Mr. Gantt published it in his newspaper and Mr. Connell read it in the House. We have yet to learn whether the public are satisfied with this ending of an affair that gave such high promise of bloodshed and future battle among the relatives and descendants of Gantt and Connell.

A notable contribution to political discussion is the letter which Mr. John E. Russell has addressed to the Massachusetts Democrats. Mr. Russell, who is one of the most highly respected members of his party, was invited to preside at the approaching Democratic Convention, but declined because he holds a State office and does not think it would be in accordance with civil-service reform principles for him to serve. He improves the opportunity, however, to give his party associates his views concerning their action in the Convention, which should be pondered by Democrats everywhere. He reminds them that three years ago they adopted a platform pledging themselves to the support of the reform law, and declaring that fitness, not favor, should be the passport to the public service, and that there should be no removals of employees before the expiration of their terms except for cause; and demanding a "system of civil service consistent with the nature of our Government, established by law, protected by law, that, like the Government itself, it may be the agent of law and not of men, to the end that it may be kept free of all corrupting dependence upon political power and patronage." Now, says Mr. Russell, the Democrats who formulated and endorsed this excellent theory are called upon to sustain it in practice; they have the great opportunity of reforming the very abuses they have so long denounced.

Whether the Massachusetts Democrats will have the courage to follow this advice, remains to be seen; but we agree entirely with Mr. Russell when he says that it will not have the slightest effect upon the President's course if they decline to sustain him. "We nominated Mr. Cleveland," he says, "knowing him to be a conscientious and bold reformer. His election was secured by the assistance of independent voters upon the issue of civil-service reform in large part. The voters find that the Administration is what we promised that it should be. If any convention or body of voters are not satisfied, they cannot change the position. The constant quality of the President's mind will not be affected by any attempted discipline. He will show to selfish and ambitious politicians, who would make him a party servant, that he is their mas-

ter." That corresponds with our view of the President exactly.

Two of the many eminent Republicans whose names have been mentioned for the nomination of Governor, Levi P. Morton and Cornelius N. Bliss, announce that they are not candidates, and ask to have their names withdrawn from consideration. Judge Andrews, in a very sensible statement, withdrew his name several days ago. He said he interpreted the action of the people in electing him, as the nominee of both political parties, to the bench of the Court of Appeals, as an indication that he could serve them better there than in any other capacity. It would be an excellent thing for the bench if the judges in all our courts took as sound a view. A judge who performs his duties with one eye constantly fixed upon the possibility of securing a political office is usually a pretty poor judge, and when he gets into politics, as is often the case, he is seldom a success there. We believe there are several other judges who are Republican candidates at the present time, and the strongest endorsement which we have heard of their candidacies came from an eminent lawyer, who said the other day: "I do hope they will nominate Judge Blank." "Why?" asked his friend. "Because we shall get rid of him from the bench."

There is one phase of the New York Republican State Committee's action in inviting the Mugwumps back into the party fold which we should like to see thoughtfully discussed. A great deal was said last fall after election about the penalties of "recency" to the party, and about the bad policy of condoning it in any way. It was held that if a man were allowed to desert the party and vote against it, to become, in short, a "traitor," and then was to be taken back into the fold, the influence upon party discipline would be very disastrous. It seems to us that the Committee's invitation not only condones "recency," but even encourages it. If the Mugwumps had stayed in the party, they would not be sought for at all now—would be ordinary voters of no particular consequence; but because they were "traitors" we have both great parties in fierce pursuit of them, and the Republicans so eager to catch them that they set their trap two days in advance. This is simply putting a premium upon recency, and we should like very much to have the *Tribune* tell us what it thinks about it.

Brooklyn was the first city in the country to apply the competitive principle in the selection of subordinates in its civil service, and the system has been tried there under the most favorable circumstances. How satisfactorily it has worked appears from the just published report of the Police Commissioner, who thus summarizes the results:

"The operation of the civil-service regulations in the matter of appointments and promotions relieves the Commissioner from a vast deal of pressure on behalf of a great number of candidates for appointment, and thus affords him more time for other official duties. Furthermore, it gives to all who aspire to become policemen an equal chance of appointment, without regard to political influence, and secures to the city the best qualified of those who do apply."

The essentially American character of the merit system has seldom been more clearly defined. It has always been the boast of this country that it gives every man "an equal chance" of making his way in the world. But it was the chief characteristic of the spoils system that this otherwise universal rule did not hold in polities. All candidates did not have an equal chance of appointment, but the prizes went to the men who could muster the most political influence. The result was the establishment in a democratic country of an office-holding class, into which merit alone would not admit the most deserving applicant. Civil-service reform abolishes this system of privilege, and restores the rule of equality.

The New York Custom-house is the place above all others where the efficacy of the Civil-Service Law and the intentions of the Administration must be put to the proof. It is here that the spoils system has most run riot in the past. It is in this place that the Government collects the larger share of the money by which it is kept going. Upon this great office, more than upon any other, the eyes of all persons disposed to criticise the new President and his methods are fixed. Therefore the treatment of a gauger whose name even is unknown to the public, becomes as important as that accorded to the most important personage in the land, since the principles illustrated in his case are taken to be exemplary and indicative of the spirit governing the heads of the Custom-house, and in a measure the Administration itself. It is certain that if the friends of civil-service reform discern an intention to make the Custom-house subservient to the ends of politicians of any stripe, they will cast their votes in a way to rebuke the backsliders. Mr. Eaton's letter to the *Herald* supplies the only official information that has been given to the public concerning the drift and leanings of the Custom-house with respect to the Civil-Service Law. The impression we gain from it is that Surveyor Beattie is not much in favor of the law, but that he has not violated it in such a way that he can be called to sharp account. He has refused to appoint a gauger who had passed his examination, served his probation, and proved himself well qualified for the position. Instead of making the appointment, Mr. Beattie required re-examination on elementary subjects, and, having decided that the result was unsatisfactory, he declined to make the appointment. This proceeding, Mr. Eaton says, does not meet the approval of the Civil-Service Commission, and will be resisted if the Surveyor, contrary to his expectation, persists in it. This is the only point in the Custom-house controversy sufficiently well defined to furnish ground for intelligent discussion.

We hesitate to believe that the interviews attributed to Mr. Keiley in the morning papers are authentic. As our readers are aware, we have not an exalted opinion of Mr. Keiley's perspicacity, but we are not prepared to think him capable of saying that his rejection by the Austrian Government "affronts the United States and insults the nineteenth century." It does not do that, and even Mr. Keiley must know it does

not. Neither does it mean, as Mr. Keiley is represented as saying, that Austria has so weak a government that its chief thought is not to offend but to placate Italy. The meaning of it is much more simple, and was perceived plainly by everybody except Mr. Keiley before he sailed for Europe. It is that no government wishes to receive as a diplomatic representative a man whom another government has declined to receive, especially for such good and sufficient reasons as Italy had in this instance. The great reason, which Mr. Keiley still apparently clings to, that he had sold his house and must go somewhere, was not sufficient to enable Austria to overlook this objection.

Whether the increase of crime keeps pace with the growth of population, is one of the most interesting and vital of all questions. We believe that most candid men who have lived long in New York city would agree that they see less evidence of crime, proportionally, now than used to come to their notice twenty-five or thirty years ago. We refer more especially to cases of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and breaches of the public peace such as are thrust upon a man's attention every day. The police statistics go to sustain this impression that crime is less prevalent of late years. The whole number of persons arrested and arraigned in the police courts during the year ending October 31, 1884, was 74,647, which was 10,174 less than the number for the twelve months ending with October 31, 1874—an absolute decrease of 12 per cent. in arrests, although the population had meanwhile increased fully 25 per cent. The statistics of Brooklyn for the same period show a like tendency, the arrests for offences of all sorts in 1884 being but 26,119, against 26,263 in 1874, which means that the proportion of arrests to population has sunk in the decade from one in every nineteen people to one in every twenty-four. In both these cities the police service is more efficient, and offenders are more likely to be apprehended, now than ten years ago, so that it seems clear that the smaller proportion of arrests is really due to a distinct improvement in morality.

The exports from this country thus far in the present year show no marked changes from the figures for 1884. Only about half as much cotton was sent off in July, 1885, as in July, 1884, but the total value of this export for the eleven months ending with July this year was \$195,396,939, against \$193,950,307 for the eleven months ending with July last year. The exports of wheat since January 1 exceeded by less than 160,000 bushels those in the first seven months of 1884, but the lower prices this year make the value only \$31,084,006, against \$36,196,601 last year. The total value of all breadstuffs sent abroad during the first seven months of 1885 was \$85,558,982, against \$80,546,131 in the corresponding period of 1884. The number of cattle exported in the same months fell off about 7 per cent. as compared with last year, while the number of hogs more than doubled, and the amount of pork products showed a considerable increase. A trifle less fresh beef was sent across the ocean, but the quantity of beef salted, pickled, and otherwise cured almost doubled, reaching 41,

724,892 pounds; cheese fell off, but butter gained. The total values of all beef, pork, and dairy products thus far this year aggregate \$56,904,369, against \$54,311,766 for the same time last year. As a whole, therefore, the export trade shows hardly any change.

The seal is coming to be "an issue" on the Pacific Coast. The animal has always been found around the harbor of San Francisco, but of late has appeared to be more common than formerly. A commission was recently appointed to investigate whether the diminution of fish in the waters of the bay and harbor approaches might not be due to this fact, and their report sustains the theory. They estimate that there are 4,000 seals in the immediate vicinity, and that they consume 120 tons of fish a day, or 43,800 tons a year, which exceeds the weight of all the fish brought into the San Francisco market for consumption in the city and all the suburban towns. As the seal respires above water and can only stay under a short time, he makes no impression on deep-water fish, like the cod, rock and sea-bass, but preys exclusively upon salmon, shad, herring, and other kinds of fish which feed along the shore and in harbors and rivers where there is only a moderate depth of water. The salmon fishermen suffer most severely, the seals swarming around their nets by night, biting large holes and stealing great numbers of fish in this way. The evil is already serious and threatens to grow worse if the intruders are really multiplying, as is generally believed. There is a growing opinion that the seal must go, but the practical difficulty is how he can be made to leave. The seals about San Francisco are of an inferior sort, and it is doubtful whether their skins and oil would pay for the trouble of killing them, if the old prohibition upon their slaughter should be repealed. Fears have sometimes been expressed that the more valuable seals in the Alaska waters were in danger of extermination through the activity of hunters, but the San Francisco papers say that, though an immense number have been killed since the industry sprang up, there is as yet no perceptible decrease.

Mr. Parnell's Dublin speech has overtopped even Mr. Chamberlain's Socialistic campaign as a subject of political interest in Great Britain. He has "thrown off the mask" again—it is astonishing how many times he has accommodated his enemies in this particular—by substituting Irish independence in place of home rule. It is gratifying to know that he cannot throw off the mask any more, for the Repeal of the Union is the last expression of the forces that Mr. Parnell controls and serves. Such a consummation is as abhorrent to Englishmen as the dissolution of the Union was to the North twenty-five years ago, or as it would be now. Since Ireland could not successfully assert her independence even if she were united and armed, the point of immediate interest is the effect which this speech may have on parties in England. It can hardly be otherwise than adverse to the Salisbury-Churchill Government, which came into power partly through Mr. Parnell's co-operation, though not by virtue of any alliance between himself and the so-called Tory Democracy.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 26, to TUESDAY, September 1, 1885, Inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

SENATOR SHERMAN opened the Republican campaign in Ohio at Mt. Gilead last Thursday. In his speech he said: "I acknowledge the good intentions of Mr. Cleveland, but he knows as well as I do that the hungry and thirsty crowd who are howling for the removal of every Republican office holder, must in a short time prevail, and all pretence of the observance of the law will be abandoned." Again, in referring to the same subject, he said: "It is but fair that in my criticisms of this Administration I should say of the President that I believe he has endeavored to check, as far as he could, the disregard of the Civil-Service Law and the Tenure-of-Office Act; but in spite of it removals for purely partisan reasons are now being made by the heads of departments, mainly by the Postmaster-General, at the rate of 200 a day. Hundreds of Union soldiers have been discharged without the slightest complaint, except to give place to Democratic partisans." The Senator held that in condemning Mr. Roach's despatch boat, the *Dolphin*, the Government had struck a blow at American shipbuilding.

The Prohibition State Executive Committee of Ohio has sent a communication to the Democratic State Executive Committee, challenging Governor Hoadly to a discussion with Doctor Leonard, the Prohibition candidate, of the question of Prohibition vs. the License of the Liquor Traffic. It is understood that he will accept if Judge Foraker, the Republican candidate, will consent to take part in the discussion.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention has nominated for State Treasurer Mr. C. B. Day, a business man of Philadelphia, of high personal character, who has never held a public office. The platform favors "an honest and efficient civil service," approves the Administration of President Cleveland and his Cabinet, and says: "We recognize in their official acts a resolute determination to vindicate the pledges upon which the President was elected. To this end we affirm his clear and indisputable right to promptly remove officials who have prostituted the public services for partisan and personal ends." The platform also says: "We denounce, as in flagrant violation of the Constitution, the attempt to consolidate the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and we heartily approve the proceeding of the commonwealth through the Governor and Attorney-General to protect and preserve the rights of the people under the Constitution."

Senator Edmunds, in an interview, expresses faith in President Cleveland's sincerity as a civil service reformer, but thinks he will not be able to carry out his views through lack of sympathy with them among his advisers.

In Cassia County, Idaho, last Saturday, Chief-Judge Hayes affirmed the constitutionality of the Territorial Election Law prescribing the anti-polygamy test oath. This will largely reduce the Mormon vote.

Last winter Edward J. Haskell, Republican member of the Assembly from Madison County, voted at the organization for George Z. Erwin for Speaker and for Levi P. Morton for Senator and against several reform measures, claiming at the time that he was representing his constituents. Mr. Haskell now wants to be State Senator, but at a caucus of his town last week he got only 82 votes to 326 for J. E. Smith.

In the State, War, and Navy Departments not a single partisan change has been made since March 4. In each, Republican chief clerks of acknowledged efficiency and long service are still at work. In the State Department Secretary Bayard has retained the two Assistant Secretaries whom he found on duty, and his law officer has been the only

change. In the Navy Department there has not been a change. In the War Department the Republican chief clerk is acting as Secretary. In both War and Navy Departments the private secretaries appointed by Messrs. Lincoln and Chandler continue under the new Cabinet officers.

The only result accomplished by Minister Keiley's visit to Washington last week appears to have been the settlement of his accounts, and his assurance to Secretary Bayard that he was desirous of closing his diplomatic career. Mr. Keiley is said to have been informed that the State Department fully approved of his course in all respects, and was willing to contest his rejection by Austria to the extent of endeavoring to compel his recognition, or to ignore the fact of his rejection, on the ground that, reasons having been intimated for refusing to receive him, they must be such as the United States Government could countenance. Mr. Keiley's reply was that he was satisfied with his position before the Department and the country, and was not desirous of any further action.

In the report of the South American Commission prepared for Congress on their visit to the Argentine Republic, they say: "On the leading question, How can better relations, friendly and commercial, between the Republic and the United States be established? both the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs returned the same answer: Create frequent steamship communication. They expatiated at some length on its benefits to both sides. They saw in it a better acquaintance on their own part and that of their leading men with the habits and policy of our country. They believed that their own people would take on broader and more generous views when once they came into close and business contact with our own land. They claimed that if the United States thoroughly comprehended the vastness of the undeveloped wealth of this region, its money and sons would flow here in streams of profit to each side."

Pension Commissioner Black has telegraphed Drs. Layton, Russell, and Czarnowski to consider the letters dispensing with their services as Pension Examining Surgeons at New Orleans null and void, and to continue to act as the Board of Examining Surgeons until further advised. He continues: "The published change of the Board was effected through the instrumentality of forged telegrams."

There has been a recent reduction in the force of inspectors of foreign steam-vessels. The records of last year's service are said to show that there were only 7 days on which all of the force were employed, 14 days on which the services of two-thirds of the inspectors were required, 57 days on which one-third performed service, and 279 days on which none were called upon.

The former administration of the Appraiser's Office in San Francisco will, it is said; be made the subject of official investigation. It has been discovered that large quantities of opium and other valuable merchandise have been systematically stolen from the stores by persons having access to them. Many of the charges are alleged to be of the most serious character, and include the undervaluation of invoices.

A meeting of prominent manufacturers of Rhode Island in Providence on Monday passed a resolution protesting against the reopening of the tariff question by the next Congress.

Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, in a long letter to Gen. Allen Thomas on the use of the Federal offices says: "In my judgment the Democratic party, both in our own State and in different parts of the Union, should draw a lesson from the history and fate of the Republican party. If it expects to enjoy success it must deserve success. It must turn resolutely away from the fatal allurement of the 'spoils system.' What is the gain to the country if the last campaign shall prove to have been not a contest for principles but a mere scramble for the offices? Democracy stands for more than the offices, or it stands for nothing. The

sturdy Democracy of Louisiana will not divide into warring factions on a mere question of patronage or to satisfy personal resentments or ambitions, any more than they will tamely suffer their office-holders, whether Federal or State, to improperly interfere or in any manner tamper with their elections, or submit to those Republican methods for conducting elections that brought the blush of shame to every honest man in her borders. But, united and devoted, they will join their Democratic brethren throughout the Union in upholding the President and the Administration in their efforts to bring the Government back closer to the people, to reduce unnecessary expenditures, to correct false systems of revenue and finance, to abolish old abuses, to carry forward the beneficent work of administrative reform, and to restore confidence and prosperity once more to the country."

The census of Dakota, just completed, shows a population in round numbers of 415,000, of which South Dakota claims 263,000. The total number of farms is 80,000, varying in area from 6,000 acres down.

The New York Yacht Club Committee have announced formally that the *Puritan* has been selected to race with the English cutter *Georgina* for the *America's* cup.

Frost was reported in many places from Virginia to the North last Wednesday. In parts of Pennsylvania there was a flurry of snow.

A scheme to float \$300,000 of counterfeit Brazilian bank notes has been unearthed in St. Louis. The order to the engravers was for cigar-box stamps, but the stamps were to be bank notes. One side of the notes was to be printed in St. Louis and the other in New Orleans.

Ex-United States Senator Edgar Cowan died at his residence in Greensburg, Pa., last Saturday, after a lingering illness.

FOREIGN.

The excitement in Spain over Germany's threatened occupation of the Caroline Islands continues. At a public meeting in Barcelona, on Sunday, the populace demanded that the Spanish flag be hoisted on the Government Building, and became enraged when the authorities refused to comply with their demand. The main door of the building was set on fire by the mob, and the military had to be called out to restore order. Only military precautions by the Government prevented a threatened renewal of the anti-German demonstration at Madrid the same day. Seven of the Opposition papers in Madrid have been seized for assaulting Germany. It is rumored that King Alfonso has sent an autograph letter to Crown Prince Frederick William asking him to mediate, but Germany is said to refuse arbitration. Don Carlos is said to have offered the Government the services of 100,000 Carlists to vindicate Spanish honor against Germany. Count de Benomar, Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, telegraphs that Germany states that she declared a protectorate over the Caroline Islands believing they were unoccupied, and that before doing so she informed Spain that Germany was willing to discuss the question of possession with Spain, or, if necessary, to submit it to arbitration. The Cologne *Gazette* hints that a quick and friendly settlement of the dispute will be effected in favor of Spain, but that the latter will be the ultimate sufferer for bearding Bismarck.

Germany's action in regard to the Caroline Islands has created an uneasy feeling among the smaller nations of Europe. Holland, especially, sees in this step a dangerous precedent. For while Spain, by her geographical position, is comparatively independent, if Germany should fall foul of some eastern island now under the nominal sovereignty of Holland, the latter would be absolutely powerless to oppose her.

There were 3,669 new cases of cholera and 1,120 deaths from the disease reported on Monday throughout Spain, 25 deaths in Marseilles,

and 13 in Toulon. The disease has broken out in the province of Genoa, Italy.

The increasing cholera mortality having driven most of the wealthy residents from Almeria, in Andalusia, Spain, a large number of poor people were deprived of employment. This desertion on the part of the rich employers incensed the laboring people, and the feeling of indignation culminated in a riotous outbreak. Many of the houses of the wealthy were wrecked by the mob. The soldiers were called out, and in the conflicts that ensued eight persons were killed and twelve others wounded.

Mr. Foster, the United States Minister to Spain, has spent a fortnight at the royal palace of La Granja de San Ildefonso. He had frequent interviews with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of a proposed new commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. It is understood that, though a treaty was not signed, an agreement was reached between the representatives of the two Governments by which the reciprocity provisions contained in the former treaty were abandoned. The new treaty is confined to reforms in the Cuban customs laws. Spain accepts the interpretation of the *modus vivendi*, signed in February, 1884, which was contended for by the United States. The settlement of the claims of American citizens against the Spanish Government arising from the insurrections in Cuba is provided for.

The meeting of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria took place at Kremsier last week without any disturbance. Its political results, if it had any, were well concealed. The accounts are filled with details of personal appearance, dress, ornaments, and menus; who killed the most stags, which Empress was the more beautiful, and how often the Emperors exchanged kisses. The police precautions were more extraordinary than ever. During the preparations an inspector was stationed in every room, and there were police huts every few yards in the park. A week was spent beforehand in what the police called "expurgating" the place. The Czar owns a large mastiff, possessed of uncommon strength and intelligence, which has been carefully trained as a body guard, and, as is well known in St. Petersburg and Moscow, watches beside his master's couch every night. This dog accompanied the Czar to and from Kremsier. The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting on the conference, says the absence of the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck does not signify that there is any slackening of cordiality among the members of the triple alliance.

An expulsion of Polish subjects from Austria has begun. All classes alike are expelled. Subscription lists have been opened throughout Galicia for the benefit of the Poles exiled from that province. Great animosity is displayed toward Prince Bismarck.

The Prussian Government has ordered all Russians and Austrian Poles to quit Danzig before October. Many old-established merchants and tradesmen come under this order. The decree exempts settlers previous to 1843, temporary sojourners, and those who have served or whose sons have served in the German army.

The Russian Government has issued a decree making the Greek Church the established religion of the Baltic provinces. Protestantism will only be tolerated. Children born of mixed marriages are to be trained in the Greek Church. The decree is certain to excite great discontent among the German settlers.

The *Borsen-Courier* has a despatch from Constantinople which says that Russia is making overtures for an alliance with Turkey, holding out as an inducement a prospect of Turkey's recovering possession of the Balkan passes and fortresses. The Turkish Ministers, the despatch says, are divided as to the acceptance of the proposal.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the special British Envoy, had an interview with the Sultan on Sunday, and read a personal message

from Queen Victoria, expressing her best wishes for peace and friendship. The Queen says she hopes to help the Sultan to establish a government in Egypt conducive equally to the Sultan's rights, the happiness of the Egyptians, and the interests of England and the Powers, and that this will be the basis of Sir H. D. Wolff's efforts. The Sultan replied that he valued the friendship of Queen Victoria and an alliance with England. The Sultan objected to the clause in the message stating that the "cooperation" of Turkey in Egypt was desirable, and another word was substituted. He added that he would designate persons to confer with Wolff respecting Egypt, and would grant a further audience on the subject. Telegrams from Conservative sources admit that Sir H. D. Wolff has a difficult task.

Count Kálmoky has returned to Vienna from Varzin. It is learned that Prince Bismarck maintains the conviction that protection alone will save German industries. The German Chancellor urged Count Kálmoky to adopt the strongest protective measures for Austria-Hungary.

It is almost certain that peace between England and Russia on the Afghan question is now completely assured. The two Governments are busily engaged in arranging the last details of a mutual understanding, and the negotiations are proceeding rapidly and harmoniously.

The English Boundary Commissioners are irritated at the Governor of Herat, having discovered him tampering with letters addressed to members of the Commission, and committing other offensive acts. The British have requested the Amir to reprimand the Governor.

Mr. Parnell made a speech in Dublin last week which has caused great excitement in English political circles. He practically declared for Irish independence. He demanded a settlement of the land question according to the National League programme, and a restoration of prosperity to the towns by high, and especially anti-English protection. "It is not now the question," said he, "whether the Irish people will decide their own destinies and their own future, but it is a question with our English masters—I am afraid we cannot call them masters any longer—it is a question with them how far off the day they consider so evil shall be deferred." His last words, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm, were: "I feel assured that the Irish party will be assembled in such strength and under such conditions in Ireland and in Westminster as will insure that it shall be the last Irish party in England, and the first in the restored Irish Parliament." Resolutions adopted at a Conference held in Dublin pledge the whole Irish party in the next Parliament to vote as a unit, and require candidates to give a written promise to resign if they fail so to vote.

The London press comments on Mr. Parnell's speech are very outspoken. The *Times* says: "Mr. Parnell demands the repeal of the Union. So the Irish question is no longer a question of local self-government. This latter might be conceded to by England, which will never listen to a plan for the separation of Ireland." The *Standard* (Tory) says: "Mr. Parnell has declared war. It will be a shame and a disaster if English statesmen of both parties fail to battle him. We do not pretend to ignore the danger to which the imperial unity is exposed. Mr. Parnell now holds a strong hand. If both the Whigs and Tories make it clear from the outset that his demand for home rule will be met with firm opposition, his influence will be doomed." The *Telegraph* speaks of these persons calmly plotting the disruption of the British Empire.

The Marquess of Hartington, speaking at Lancashire on Saturday, said that Mr. Parnell undoubtedly would be able to cause the British Parliament much inconvenience, but that the time would inevitably come when, in consequence of such action of the Irish party, any minor political differences among the parties

of this country would be comparatively obliterating, and means would be found by which practically a united Parliament, representing practically a united people, would impose a firm and decided veto upon proposals which in their nature are so fatal and mischievous to the integrity of the empire and the prosperity of its people.

The Earl of Devon has offered to sell his Irish tenants their holdings under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill. The tenants will hold a meeting to consider the offer.

A magistrate and 100 policemen went to Ballyfarrissey, County Kilkenny, Ireland, last week, to evict some tenants. When they arrived the chapel bell was tolled, and 2,000 persons assembled and attacked the officers, preventing them from accomplishing the evictions. The police were compelled to charge the mob with bayonets, and fierce encounters ensued. Agrarian outrages are increasing in Kerry County. Every day cases of moonlight work, of incendiarism, and of houghing or hamstringing cattle are reported. The Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, threatens with condign punishment the rioters who recently interfered to prevent evictions at Mullinavat.

Irish agricultural statistics show that there are 5,000,000 acres of land under crops in Ireland, an increase of \$1,000 over the acreage of 1884; that there are 10,250,000 acres of grass land, a decrease of 200,000 acres; and that bog, barren, and mountain land has increased 27,000 acres.

Mr. Bradlaugh has issued a campaign manifesto to his constituency in Northampton, urging his majority to continue sending him to Parliament, despite the refusals of the House of Commons to permit him to take his seat, until the Commons shall be shamed or compelled by popular feeling to accord him his rights.

Tennyson is about to publish another volume of poems.

It appears to be certain that, as a result of the telegraph conference, the great cable companies will reduce their tariffs 20 per cent.

M. Jules Ferry addressed an audience of 4,000 persons at Bordeaux on Sunday. He opposed abolition of the religious budget and revision of the Constitution. He said he believed that Tonquin could pay the expenses of occupation. France was respected because she was strong, and she must have confidence in herself and respect for the rights of others.

The Sultan of Turkey, in a private interview accorded to Minister Cox last week, presented the Minister with a set of valuable Turkish jewelry, and gave him a number of rare Oriental books for Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, and a set of others for the National Library at Washington.

Details of the destruction in Canton, China, and its vicinity by the great rainstorm there in June have been received. The flood was the most serious which has visited Canton in thirty years. More than 10,000 persons lost their lives, and a far greater number are left in a starving condition. Entire villages were engulfed, and the rice and silk crops in the vicinity were almost ruined. The price of rice has been raised 18 per cent.

There is much dread of the smallpox spreading into Ontario, and if the Montreal authorities do not consent to strict measures for isolation of cases, and also for the prevention of convalescent persons who have had the disease working in factories, the Ontario health authorities threaten to stop all trains after crossing the boundary between the two provinces, examine passengers, vaccinate them if thought necessary, detain all factory-made goods for disinfection, and disinfect the mails.

It is stated that the situation at Arequipa, Peru, is becoming daily more gloomy. Of the Cacerist garrison, two battalions have revolted and dispersed, only 150 men remaining in that city. Many reports of outrages by Cacerist troops have been received.

MR. WARNER'S "SILVER COMPROMISE."

FROM time to time the public has been favored with Mr. Congressman Warner's notion of what would be a fair compromise of opposing views on the silver question. Since Judge Buckner declared himself in favor of a suspension of the silver coinage, Mr. Warner has been the recognized leader of the silver men in Congress, and his ideas are consequently entitled to consideration as probably representing the present inclinations and conceptions of the majority of the Democratic party. The compromise measure which is associated with his name proposes that the United States shall receive silver in any quantity at the mint at its value in gold, to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of every month, and issue certificates therefor, which certificates shall be legal tender to and from the Government, except where coin payments are specifically provided for, and that thereupon the coinage of silver under existing laws shall cease.

We judge that the intention of Mr. Warner is to introduce the silver standard by this measure, but we can see in it nothing but a requirement that the United States Government (and its creditors) shall assume from month to month the risk of any depreciation in the market price of silver. The gold standard is recognized, and therefore maintained, as the standard of commerce by the fact that the value of silver is to be reckoned in gold and all transactions at the mint regulated by it. It is only during the interval of thirty days that its price may range more or less. If silver declines during this interval, the loss is to be borne by the note-holders. If it advances, nobody will bring silver to the mint till the next monthly announcement of the price. The Government thus insures the producers of silver at the beginning of each month that their product shall not decline till the beginning of the next month. This insurance extends to all producers of silver bullion in all parts of the world, and will doubtless be thankfully received by them, as it is to be extorted gratis. The production of silver in all countries in the year 1882 was estimated by the Director of the Mint at \$109,000,000, of which our own mines yielded \$46,000,000. Under the Warner bill the monthly silver insurance written by the United States would extend to foreign producers as compared with our own people in the ratio of 63 to 46.

The measure does not, we believe, propose to make these silver certificates legal tender between individuals, but only between the Government and its creditors and debtors. As regards trade and commerce, it adds a new kind of currency to the various sorts now circulating, namely, a warehouse receipt available for paying taxes and customs, and for all Government disbursements except interest on the public debt, which the recipients can sell for what they will bring—that is, at about the current price of silver. The process of getting the Warner currency into circulation would be in this wise: A. B. brings 1,000 ounces of silver to the mint. The Secretary of the Treasury having ascertained, for instance, that silver is worth in the market at the beginning

of the month one gold dollar per ounce, the mint takes the silver and issues certificates for \$1,000, which are receivable for Government dues. The holder sells them to a broker, who has the option of receiving the deposited silver, or of selling the certificates to an importer in payment of duties. In the latter case, the Government pays them out for salaries, pensions, and all obligations not specifically payable in coin. The receivers may pay them to anybody willing to receive them, but will probably sell them to brokers for legal-tender money. They may be at a discount when sold, or they may be at a premium, depending upon the price of silver from day to day during the month. Of course, the brokers must make some profit on the operation; therefore the chances are that the certificates would sell at something less than the market price of silver, but not much below it.

At the beginning of the next month, to continue the illustration, 1,000 ounces are brought to the mint, the price of silver having fallen to 99 cents in gold per ounce. The holder of this silver receives \$990 in certificates and these go through the same process. There are now outstanding \$1,990 in certificates, against 2,000 ounces of silver. The certificates ought in such a case to be worth 99½ cents per dollar, but the bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may redeem them at par in lawful money, or at his option may deliver silver for them at its then market price. In the former case they would be worth 100 cents and in the latter 99. The Secretary of the Treasury would be bound to exercise his option in favor of the Government by redeeming at par when silver was worth more than the face value of the certificates and by turning over the silver when it was worth less. There is no objection to that part of the arrangement.

The whole scheme is so fantastic that, if offered on its own merits as a warehousing and monthly insurance bill for silver miners and bullion brokers, it would never rise to the dignity of general contempt. It would pass into the category of the goloid dollar and a hundred other whimsies as inconsequential and short-lived as snow-flakes on a river. But it comes before the public as an alternative to the existing Bland bill—the two million-per-month act, whose end is certain disaster at no distant day. Mr. Warner's bill is certainly better than Mr. Bland's, and if the choice is presented to us of taking the one or sweating longer under the other, we should much prefer the former to the latter. The Warner bill at least adheres to market value, follows it wherever it leads, and thus obeys economic laws, which the Bland bill sets at defiance. The existing stock of eighty five cent dollars can be carried somehow, either in the currency or in the Treasury. Whatever disposition is ultimately made of them, nothing is so important as to stop the further production of them.

THE ENGLISH LAND QUESTION.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, in his recent notable speech at Hull, advanced the proposition that the land tax is really a rent paid to the

State—and a very inadequate one. Although he did not elaborate the idea, the inference is natural that he believes the State must own the land, and that he drifts more and more toward an acceptance of Henry George's theory regarding the land question. However this may be, there is abundant evidence that a reform of the land laws in Great Britain is one of the issues which must before long be fought out, and the struggle promises to be one of the most interesting in English history.

The world is familiar in a general way with the anomalous character of the land system in Great Britain, yet there is always a fresh interest about any new presentation of the subject by a competent hand. Such a presentation is to be found in a little book entitled 'Free Trade in Land,' by the late Joseph Kay, which was originally published in 1879, and has recently been brought out in paper covers for circulation by the Cobden Club. Mr. Kay came of an old Lancashire trading family, and, having received an appointment as "travelling bachelor" after taking his degree at Cambridge, became so much interested in the working of the land laws on the Continent that he thereafter devoted a large share of his energies to the advocacy of land reform in his native country. There was nothing of the agrarian or socialist about Mr. Kay; he had no patience with the folly of demagogues on this question who talk about dividing the land among the people. All that he contended for was that the law should no longer interfere to prevent the sale and breaking-up of the great estates, and thus concentrate possession of the soil in the hands of a petty fraction of the population. His lucid presentation of the subject is the more impressive by reason of the moderation of his aim.

Everybody knows that a small number of men own the bulk of the land in Great Britain, but there is always something startling about the figures. The total area of England and Wales, after deducting the metropolitan area of London, is 37,243,859 acres, or about that of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware combined. Of this a single person owns 186,397 acres, or a two-hundredth part of the whole; a second, 132,996 acres, and a third 102,785 acres. 66 persons own 1,917,076 acres, which would be equivalent to Delaware and the three lower counties of New Jersey; 280 own 5,425,764 acres, which is a tract considerably larger than the whole State of New Jersey; 874 own 9,267,031 acres, at which rate 1,000 persons would own a full third of New York State. A body of men which does not exceed 4,500 owns more than one-half of all England and Wales. In Scotland the situation is still worse. The area of that country is 18,946,694 acres, which is a little more than that of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont together. One man owns 1,326,000 acres, which is as though a single individual owned a tract as large as Rhode Island and all of Massachusetts from Fall River to the end of Cape Cod; two others own 431,000 and 424,000 acres respectively, or between them more than enough to make another Rhode Island; 24 men own 4,931,884 acres, which falls but little short of the area of Massachusetts; 12 persons own nearly one-quarter of Scotland; 70 persons own about one-half of it, and nine-tenths of the whole coun-

try belongs to fewer than 1,700 persons. Ireland contains 20,159,678 acres, which makes it not quite the size of Maine; one person owns 170,119 acres; 292 hold about one-third of the island; 744 hold about one-half of all the land. Two-thirds of England and Wales are held by only 10,207 persons; two-thirds of Ireland by 1,942, and two-thirds of Scotland by but 330.

Moreover, there is a steady tendency toward the aggregation of more land in the hands of this small body of people. Of the one-third of the land still left in the charge of the general public a large part will, at the termination of the leaseholds for the present remainders of the original terms for ninety-nine years and upward, revert to these great owners, with all the improvements made upon them by the expenditure of the leaseholders. Mr. Froude, although defending the present system of land laws, has admitted that two-thirds of the whole area of Great Britain really belongs to great peers and commoners, and that "their estates are continually devouring the small estates adjoining them." Lord Derby, one of the largest land-owners in the kingdom, and so naturally inclined to put the best face upon the situation, was forced to admit years ago that "it was true that the class of peasant proprietors formerly to be found in the rural districts was tending to disappear." In Scotland great tracts of country have been depopulated in order to create deer forests for the amusement of wealthy followers of the chase. A careful authority estimates that much more than 2,000,000 acres—that is to say, a region as large as two Long Islands would make—have been cleared of the sheep which they used to support by hundreds of thousands, and of the thousands of families which sheep-raising formerly maintained, merely in order to secure better deer preserves.

Mr. Kay showed very clearly how the laws of primogeniture and entail, and the system of leases for terms reaching even to 999 years, strengthen this tendency toward making the owners of land fewer and fewer; how "the dead man's hand" keeps its grip upon an estate for generations; how the system of marriage settlements ties up a great part, if not the greatest part, of the land of Great Britain and Ireland for many years, and renders it incapable of being sold, or seized, or divided, however expedient such a process might be; how it becomes every year more and more hopeless for a peasant either to acquire land or even to rent a small farm; in short, how the whole drift of the vicious system is to render the possession of a little home an impossibility for the overwhelming majority of the population, and thus to lower the condition of the masses by removing that incentive to thrift which is always found in an ownership, however slight, of the soil of one's country.

All that Mr. Kay demanded was "free trade in land"—meaning by that term such changes in the laws as will prevent an owner from tying up his estate for long periods of time. Without interfering at all with present ownership, he would do away with the system of primogeniture, entail, marriage settlement, and all other devices which render land incapable of being sold, and trust to the divisions which would naturally occur, but for these obstacles, ultimately to right things. As Mr. John Bright

put it in his preface to the volume, the author only "seeks to give that freedom to the soil which our laws have given to its produce, and which they give to personal property of every kind; he would so change our laws as to give to every present generation an absolute control over the soil, free from the paralyzing influences which afflict it now from the ignorance, the folly, the obstinacy, or the pride of the generations which have passed away."

MINISTERIAL "PUBLICITY."

THOSE of our readers who have been kind enough to follow our articles on the subject of the Cottager and the Summer Boarder have perhaps noticed the omission of any special reference to "Cottage City"—which, by the way, is not a city, but a town—a remarkable municipality, quite as exceptional and well worth studying as the republics of San Marino and Andorra, the principality of Monaco, or the empire of Hayti, or the kingdom of Corea. Like those *suī generis* communities, it must be seen to be appreciated; and we fear that our remarks, based on literary information and the accounts of travellers exclusively, will fail in due appreciation of its merits. It is situated on a bluff in Dukes County, Massachusetts, on an island generally known as Martha's Vineyard. This name was originally given by Bartholomew Gosnold to an adjacent islet, now called No Man's Land. It looks very much as if the second Martha's Vineyard would soon have to be No Man's Land also, as far as privacy is any element of individual ownership. The final cause of Cottage City appears to be not exactly "every man for his neighbor," which would be too much like old-fashioned Christianity, but "every man his own neighbor," which is an advance even on Harrisonian or Eliotic Altruism.

The Cottagers of whom our previous articles have spoken, have endeavored to perpetuate the pernicious and unreal notion, derived from the effete aristocracies of the Old World, that the proper enjoyment of vacation involves considerable privacy and retirement; that living in the presence and eye of the public is a disagreeable necessity of the working months. They have, indeed, not hesitated to maintain the perfectly obsolete doctrine that a reporter was not wanted during their summer sojourn. The inhabitants of Cottage City are a living protest against so un-American and unsocial a view. Their life may be described as a perpetual interview. They would not perhaps go so far as to say that every action of a man's life is suitable for a reporter to know, but such actions as are not so suited are equally unsuited to Cottage City. It may be truly said that with them nothing happens; it all transpires. Privacy is a part of the miseries of the ten working months.

There has been, in less progressive communities, a theory that an individual amuses himself in conjunction with his family and immediate friends. At Cottage City such an antediluvian doctrine is quite exploded. We have before us the newspaper report of a letter addressed to a Boston minister by the "general committee chosen to entertain the people at Cottage City during the season." This sea-

son ends, it seems, on Saturday, September 5th, "on which day we have our annual illumination, and we think it only proper to end up the festivities of the season with something substantial on the Lord's Day." Let no profane one suggest that this means a general roast-beef dinner. On the contrary, the earlier part of the letter shows that the Committee "are in quest of an able man to deliver a discourse on the Sabbath day, September 6." To this end, the Committee seem to have entirely passed over Mr. Beecher, Mr. Talmage, Dr. Newman, Dr. Robert Collyer, and all other divines of any Christian denomination familiarly known in the United States, and have addressed the Rev. W. W. Downs, pastor of the Bowdoin Square Church in Boston, asking for his "terms," and assuring him that they will "deem it an act of generosity on his part if the people of Cottage City can be favored with his presence on this occasion."

Now we hope, but without much assurance, that some of our readers are as ignorant of the existence of the Rev. W. W. Downs as they were three weeks ago, and will wonder why on earth he has been selected to "end up the festivities of the season with something substantial." The fact is that the Boston newspapers, and the Boston despatches and correspondence in other newspapers, have been largely occupied for the past two weeks with the progress of a controversy between Mr. Downs and a member of his parish, who charges him with improper relations with his wife, and, to prove his charges, broke into her room with a couple of friends at a time that Mr. Downs was there also. The case has not yet come into court. Meanwhile Mr. Downs firmly asserts his innocence in a cheerful and even playful manner, eminently proper if he is innocent, as we earnestly and sincerely hope he can prove he is. We are not of those who take any satisfaction in seeing the Christian religion disgraced in the person of its ministers. But to the stay-at-home population of Boston in the dull season the unsavory charge has been a real "find." The Bowdoin Square Church has been crowded by those who come not exactly to scoff nor yet to pray, but simply to look—to look at the man whose only distinction above other preachers, whose churches are either closed or one-quarter filled, is that he is accused of adultery, and that the accusation does not appear to disturb him. In short, Mr. Downs is the present sensation, and as such Cottage City wants him.

The committee to entertain the people, who have the best interests of Cottage City at heart, appeal to him to come, "knowing your publicity, ability, and future acquittal." If they know his future acquittal, they must be divinely-inspired prophets, and hence much better qualified to give their fellow-cottagers "something substantial" than any minister that has ever lived since Gosnold first desecrated their island. But his "publicity"! Not celebrity, nor yet notoriety; no, but something between the two. The fact that he is the man who, for a reason which is utterly disgraceful to somebody, whoever it may prove to be, is in the papers more than any other minister—this determines him to be the divine to give Cottage City something substantial. Who shall say our summer resorts are not religious?

A STUDY OF CHILDREN'S COLLECTIONS.

MISS SARA E. WILTSE, who has been for several years a systematic observer of childhood, has lately sent to the writer, along with a mass of other valuable but as yet undigested material, the answers of 227 Boston school-boys of fifteen and sixteen years of age to a short set of questions about their collections. Of this number only nineteen had never made collections they deemed worth reporting. One hundred and forty-four reported collections of two kinds of objects, ninety-five of three kinds, twenty-eight of four kinds, and a few of five and more kinds. Stamps were most frequently collected; then followed, in order of frequency, coins; marbles, sometimes to the number of several thousand; advertising or business cards; pictures; stones, ores, minerals, and sometimes even bits of brick and chalk; woods, leaves or flowers, insects, eggs, shells; scrap-books of all sorts (generally funny stories), imprints of the die of local post-offices, riddles, autographs; buttons, nut-galls, bird's-nests, smooth or colored stones, and even toadstools, pebbles, lists of names, tools, and many other things. Of the three most common collections, that of marbles nearly always comes first, and begins, on the average, very soon after the beginning of public-school life, and lasts from three to six years. The passion for stamps comes later, and comes later yet; the average interval between the latter, as well as their duration, cannot be inferred from the data. These collections have been made quite independently of school work, and, so far as can be inferred from the writing, spelling, and syntax of the written returns, the brightest boys have made most collections, and in each of these respects the nineteen boys who have no collections to report are below the average, though by no means always the worst.

Several observers have sent in returns from school-girls of equal age to similar questions, but as yet the returns are too few and too imperfect to have much statistical value. It appears, however, that the passion for collections is less strong in girls, and the objects most often collected are different. Little girls often collect bows from adults, keeping tally on bits of paper, and older girls collect flowers, cloth and paper patterns, brie-à-brac, keepsakes, etc., as well as in many cases making the same collections as the boys. It is evident that more data are wanted for both sexes before the effects of age, temperament, locality, conditions of life, sex, etc., can be determined, and it is to be hoped that teachers or superintendents who have superior facilities will address themselves to further studies of this important topic.

It seems already plain, however, that this instinct is a strong and almost universal force in human nature, which the school should study and use more than it does. It is one of the chief juvenile expressions of the instinct on which the induction and specialization of natural science rests. Museums of all sorts and sizes, literary collections, and even the gathering of the above data about this instinct rest on it. In fact, almost any and every interest may prompt collections, and be made the nucleus of scientific culture sometimes for the very boys who get least from the ordinary school. There might easily be in most country towns, if not in each school building, small working collections, made largely by the children themselves, illustrating local geology, woods, plants, birds, and animals, mounted or put up in the most educational way, and, with a few pictured books, made the basis of general or of class exercises. This, we believe, may at least be suggestive in solving the great question how more and better natural science may be taught in schools of the lower grades. Teachers of literature, also,

even in lower grammar-school grades, have induced their pupils to gather from many sources, by scrap-books and otherwise, literary specimens which especially interested them, and thus, as it were, to make individual reading-books—their own in a sense which is of great educational significance.

But if data like the above show the force, they do not suggest the danger attending this passion, viz.: that it degenerates toward the blind mania for collecting objects (*Sammeltrieb*) seen in certain forms of mental disease, and even in some species of animals. Our returns show scores of boys who collect stamps or coins with very little of the knowledge of the geography and history needful to give a rational interest to their collections; who gather blindly and mechanically large numbers of eggs with no knowledge of the species, or merely the tails of birds or squirrels, with not only no knowledge of their characteristics or manner of mounting, but without even the most common hunter's knowledge of their habits. When we reflect how much might be taught incidentally by the rapid way of suggestion, if given while these interests were at their hottest, and put tactfully, perhaps in the form of directions for improving collections already begun, we can realize how considerable is the educational loss.

And yet correctives are not so easily made effective as would at first seem. Collections do not always imply the knowledge or even the high degree of mental curiosity they are wont to suggest. Museum values and scientific values are often divergent, and may be almost opposite. Much might be written of the cases in which undue haste to catalogue or to collect had robbed objects of scientific worth. How often, again, do we see in our laboratories even advanced students making and mounting histologic sections day after day, to get good collections of slides, in a thoughtless and mechanical way, or even in original research repeating observations and enlarging protocols without so carrying everything in mind that each product is subjected to the highest degree of scrutiny it is capable of as they go along, and thus lose time under the illusion that they are doing real scientific work. It is such hard work to think, and there are so many proxies and simulacra of thought that deceive even well-trained men—it is so much easier to get ready to think, as the miser hoards in order to get ready to live—that the way of true science is indeed straight and narrow.

All this, nevertheless, does not make us for a moment doubt that this is an educable instinct, and that it has head enough, wherever it is wisely turned on to school mechanism, to quicken especially all those elements of school work that are associated with Comenius, Locke, object-lessons, and science-teaching. It is not ready-made, purchased, but individual collections, with the sense of personal ownership on the part of those who made them in no wise relaxed, but used in a way to make the school-house interesting, because reflecting at the same time the local characteristics and local pride, that we need. How each of the above kinds of collections and others can best be utilized in or by the school, is a problem which only the experience of the practical teacher can solve; and when it and the other unfinished questions above suggested are determined, it will make, if we are not mistaken, a valuable as well as for the most part a new chapter in pedagogy.

G. S. H.

TURGENEVE IN HIS LETTERS.

SHORTLY after the death of Turgeneff, the St. Petersburg Society for Aid to Authors and Scholars, of which he had been one of the founders and always the warmest supporter, determined to honor his memory by the establishment

of a special fund bearing his name, the income only to be perpetually used in the charities of the society. As a contribution to this fund, there has been published what is called "A First Collection" of Turgeneff's letters. Although the editors state that they have used but a small part of the whole number remaining in the hands of his friends, there are about five hundred, dating from 1840 to 1883, the last within two months of his death. A few had already been printed in various reviews, but the most are copied from the original texts, which were lent by their present owners for this purpose. Their range is very wide—from the Tzarevitch (afterward Alexander II.) to the humble people on his own estate; from his dearest friend to the total strangers who were always appealing to him for help. Mainly addressed to friends in Russia, there are few political comments. These will be found, if anywhere, in the papers bequeathed to Mme. Viardot, which are to be edited by his friend Annenkov. Still, the letters are often frank enough to surprise those who suppose that the censorship survives in the rigor of the days of Nicholas. Some will hereafter always make part of the history of Russia; others are mere trifles, but not the least of them fails to throw its light upon Turgeneff's large and generous nature. Many letters deal with people and subjects (even literary) too intimately Russian to be understood here, but the comments upon his own work, or upon the few men whose names are familiar to our world, are full of interest.

After himself, Tolstoi is the author best known to English readers—the literary leader, now, in Russia. So early as 1854, Turgeneff wrote: "I am glad of the success of 'Youth.' God grant that Tolstoi may live. I firmly believe he will one day astonish us all. His talent is first-class. . . . When this young wine has worked, there will come a drink worthy of the gods." Two years later to Tolstoi himself he wrote: "If you do not turn from the right path (and there seems no reason to forebode that), you will go very far. I wish for you health, activity, and freedom—freedom of spirit." A little later he warns him against indifferentism: "At your age, only enthusiastic natures influenced me. Still, you are another man than I, and the times perhaps are other."

Their early friendship was sadly broken off by some incident which occurred while Tolstoi was visiting Turgeneff at Spasskoe. The latter frequently alludes to it with deep regret, always blaming himself; but almost twenty years passed before the reconciliation. In 1878 Turgeneff replied to a letter from Tolstoi:

"Beloved Leo Nicolaevitch—Your letter greatly rejoiced and touched me. With the greatest pleasure I am ready to renew our former friendship, and I closely press your hand stretched out to me. You are perfectly right in not ascribing to me any unkindly feeling toward you. If there were any, it disappeared long, long ago, and there remained only the memory of yourself as of the man to whom I had been fondly attached, and of the writer whose first steps it was granted to me to welcome earlier than others, whose every new production woke in me the liveliest interest. I am heartily glad of the clearing up of the misunderstanding between us."

In 1878 he wrote to him:

"You have probably received from my friend Ralston, an English man of letters and a lover of our literature, a letter in which he asks you to give some biographical details of yourself. I hope you will not refuse him, as he is a fine and serious man, not at all the correspondent or the feuilletonist."

"You know your 'Cossacks' has appeared in an English translation, and, as I hear, with great success; and Ralston intends to write a long article on 'War and Peace.' 'The Cossacks' is already out in a French translation in the *Journal de Saint-Pétersbourg*, for which I am a little sorry, for I was preparing to translate the book myself with Mme. Viardot this autumn. . . .

It would be very pleasant to me to make known to the French public the best novel written in our language. . . . The English translation of 'The Cossacks' is trustworthy, but dry and 'matter-of-fact.'

In the same letter: "I have been in England with a friend whose estate lies between Oxford and Cambridge. I visited both universities; most wonderfully contrived affairs these English educational institutions are! And how well they hate us!"

Under date of January, 1880:

"Most belov'd L. N.—I copy for you with diplomatic exactness an extract from a letter of M. Flaubert to me. I sent him a translation of your 'War and Peace':

"Merci de m'avoir fait lire le roman de Tolstoï. C'est de premier ordre! Quel peintre et quel psychologue! Les deux premiers volumes sont sublimes, mais le troisième dégringole affreusement. Il se repète! et il philosophise!! Euston on voit le monsieur, l'auteur, et le Russe—tandis que jusque là on n'avait vu que la Nature et l'Humanité. Il me semble qu'il y a parfois des choses à la Shakespeare! Je poussais des cris d'admiration pendant cette lecture, et elle est longue! Oui, c'est fort! bien fort!"

"I think that, *en somme*, you will be satisfied."

Yet Turgeneff's love for the man never blinded his critical judgment. Of 'Anna Karenina' he wrote: "Tolstoi's talent is above comparison, but in this he, as they say here, *a fait fausse route*. It is the influence of Moscow, of slavophilic nobility, of old orthodox maiden ladies, of personal isolation, and of the want of true artistic freedom. The second part is simply tedious and *trivial*. What pity!"

The last letter of this collection, written in pencil and left without signature, is to Tolstoi. The date is June 28, 1883. Turgeneff died August 22:

"Beloved and dear Leo Nicolaevitch—it is long since I wrote to you, for I have been and am, rightly speaking, upon a death-bed. Recover I cannot, it is not to be thought of. I write now to you, especially, to say to you how glad I have been to be your contemporary, and in order to express to you my last fond wish. My friend, return to literary work!—for that is your vocation over and above all others. Ah, how happy I should be if I might think that my prayer could have any effect upon you!! I am myself a *finished man*—the doctors do not even know what to call the disease—*neuralgia stomacale goutteuse*.² Not to move, not to eat, not to sleep—but! It is a pity to repeat all that! My friend, the great writer of the Russian land, give heed to my prayer. Let me know if you receive this note, and permit me once more, closely, closely to embrace you, your wife, all yours. I can no more—. Tired out!"

Of other notices of contemporaries perhaps that of George Sand is most remarkable. It ranges from the enthusiasm of early youth to the personal lament at her death:

"To my lot fell the good fortune of a personal acquaintance with George Sand—pray do not take this expression as the ordinary phrase; whoever saw closely that rare nature might well call himself fortunate. . . . We shall not see that kind face again, that heart of gold beats no more. The mourning for her will be deep and long, but I want that they should not fail to talk of her goodness. Rare as is such genius, such goodness is still rarer. One might learn a little of the goodness—genius, one cannot—and therefore it should be talked of, this goodness, be praised, be pointed out. This real living goodness attracted to George Sand, bound to her, the many friends who were unchangingly true to her to the end, and who came from all classes of society. Believe me, George Sand is one of our saints."³

There is room for but few of the comments on his own works. There is not a breath of complacency, or of consciousness even, that he was himself a great man; great not only in Russia, but in Europe—the world. He was the most modest of men: "Some merchants of Orel have offered me in an album 6,000 silver rubles! It is some-

² For fourteen years it had perplexed and baffled the most skilful physicians in Europe. An autopsy revealed caries of the spine.

thing inconceivable—preternatural! And what have I done for these merchants!"

"I do not wonder that Bazaroff [in 'Fathers and Sons'] is an enigma to many. I myself cannot well make out to myself how I wrote it. There was about it—please, do not smile—some fate, something stronger than the author himself, something independent of him. I only know no predetermined thought, no tendency, was in me then; I wrote unconsciously, even wondering myself at what came from me. . . . Do you not yourself feel that he is the most sympathetic of all my figures. But I am ready to admit that I had no right to give our reactionist crowd the chance to gather in a clique round a name. [He refers to *nihilist*, first used in that book.] The author in me should have made this sacrifice to the citizen—and therein I recognize as just the alienation of our youth from me, and all their reproaches. The question to come out of it was more important than artistic: truth—and I ought to have known that beforehand."

To a lady in 1874:

"You say you look for Bazaroff in real life and you do not find him: I can at once tell you why. The times have changed; now Bazaroffs are not needed. For the present social work no special talents are needed, not even special intelligence—nothing finely elaborated or too individual. There is needed the love of hard work, patience; it is needful to be ready to sacrifice one's self without any show or any sound—needful to humble one's self and not to scorn petty and lowly, and at the same time vital, work. I use the word 'vital' in the sense of simplest, truest. What can be, for example, more vital than to teach the peasant reading and writing, to help him on, to build hospitals, etc.? What is talent or even learning here? Only heart is needed, the capability of sacrificing one's own egoism—it is no use to talk even of a vocation. The feeling of duty, the noble sentiment of patriotism in the true sense of the word—that is all that is needed.

"How? You say that in Bazaroff I wished to present a caricature upon our youth. You repeat this (parl on the unceremoniousness of the expression) senseless reproach! Bazaroff, my beloved child, for whose sake I broke with Katkov, on whom I lavished all the colors at my disposal; Bazaroff—the wise man—the hero—a caricature? Plainly—you yourself do not think so! . . . I cannot agree with your 'old woman'—be she the critics or the public—that even 'Tooc-Tooc' is nonsense. What is it then? you ask. This: a general study of Russian suicide, which rarely presents anything either poetic or pathetic, but is almost always the result of self-love in a narrow nature, with a mingling of mysticism or fatalism. The old woman also reproaches me with want of convictions. For this must serve as answer all my thirty years of literary activity. Not for one line written by me have I had to blush—not one to take back. Who else can say the same? For the rest, let the old woman babble on! I have never yet paid any attention to her. I shall not begin now!"

"Dostoyevsky came to me five years ago at Baden, not to repay money he had received from me, but to fall upon me for 'Smoke,' which, in his opinion, deserved burning at the hands of the hangman. . . . His present talk would be downright slander—if Dostoyevsky were not insane, of which I have not the least doubt. But, my God, what petty wranglers!"

"My tale 'Spring Floods' I may not please: it is a simply-told story of people about whom there is nothing of social or political or of contemporary interest. If I am not mistaken, so much the better. . . . I read it to no one, and so far have heard no opinion: an author himself, you know, is a poor judge—especially in the first days. He sees not only that which he has done, but, further, that which he desired to do; and the public, perhaps, will see nothing."

"There is not the slightest doubt that if for 'Fathers and Sons' they lashed me with whips, for 'Virgin Soil' they will beat me with clubs, and from both sides. Still, if war comes they will not stop to talk. I think it all runs off from me like water from a goose. . . . Not one of my longer works was written so quickly, so easily (in three months), or with fewer erasures. The idea had been long turning in my head, I had several times thought of working it out, but at last I wrote the whole thing, as they say, from the shoulder."

I agree with you that the chapter about Thonishka and Thimushka is out of place—it was my caprice—I remembered such an old pair that I knew somewhere. . . . Whatever may be the final judgment upon 'Virgin Soil,' it is my last independent literary work; this determination of mine is irrevocable—my name will not appear again. I could have wished my last word to

meet a more kindly reception, but that it is the last, of that you may as little doubt as—well as of my friendship for yourself. There is no more to be said."

To another friend:

"I have firmly resolved to write no more, and to lay down the pen which has served me for more than thirty years. It is time for the retired list with the veterans."

"The story of Clara Militch, even to her relations with Aratoff, was conceived, so far as it is a memory, in the time of my youth, and kept in

To the statement that some of his sketches were originally written in French or German, he replied with some indignation: "I have never in my life anywhere printed a single line not in the Russian language; if I had, I should not be an artist, but simply a good-for-nothing! How is it possible to compose in a foreign tongue—to express in it the figures, the thoughts, etc., learned in one's own from birth?"

The son of a friend having received as a subject for examination at school "Turgeneff's Views of Art and Life," she asked in jest if he had anything to say on the subject. He replied:

"To turn off such a question with a refusal or a laugh would be easy and natural. Not less natural and right would it be to say, The Lord only knows. I do not know my own face. But as I do not wish to grieve your son (though, frankly, I cannot but wonder at the tasks set by the teachers of our lower schools!), I will say briefly that I am before all else a realist, and most of all I am interested in true-living beings; to everything non-natural I am indifferent, nor do I believe in any absolute systems—I love, most of all, freedom. Everything human is dear to me; slavophilism alien, as well as everything *orthodox*."

"I know very well that my present stay abroad harms my literary work, so much that it may even put an end to it; but to change is impossible. Inasmuch as I, in my author's career, have never started from the *idea*, but always from the *object* (even for Potugine there was a real object as foundation), from the more and more obvious lack of *objects* my muse has not whereabouts to draw her pictures."

"The Living Relics," one of the 'Sketches of a Sportsman,' which cannot be read without tears, he called "an example of the long patience of the Russian character," little thinking that he himself would one day be remembered by his friends as a miracle of patient endurance under extreme suffering. So early as 1863, at the very height of his brilliant fame, it became evident that the disease which then began to show itself, however inexplicable it might be, was hopeless. To Polonski, the most intimate, the most personal of his friends, he wrote: "The dark cloud, which for every man hangs on the horizon, has spread round me its overshadowing arms. There is nothing to be done but to say nothing about it."

Bit by bit the active life in which his vigorous frame delighted was given up:

"In foreign journals there actually sometimes appear very flattering notices of me. An American review [*Atlantic Monthly*] has even brought me forward as a genius!! To say that this does not touch me would be untrue: but it would be just as false to declare that it greatly pleases me. All that is 'shadow of smoke.' For a few weeks of youth—the most foolish, impulsive, reckless, but youth—I would give not only my reputation, but the glory of being an actual genius if I were one. What would you do then? you ask. I would be off with a gun for ten hours on the stretch, without stopping, after partridges. Ah! that would be worth while—and that for me now is not to be thought of."

Five years later:

"I copy for you a few lines from my journal: Midnight. I sit again at my table, but in my soul it is darker than the dark night. The grave, as it were, hastens to swallow me. Like a moment each day flies, empty, aimless, colorless. You but look around: again you throw yourself upon the bed. There is no duty in living, no joy in it; nothing more to do, nothing to expect, nothing even to desire."

Family troubles were added to the burden of illness, requiring the sacrifice of his beloved pictures, his carriage, and all the greater luxuries of life; but the only word is, "It is my duty," and the injunction to patience for himself and others recurs again and again. "Meanwhile I wish you courage and peace of mind and patience, which is so needful to every one—especially to us in Russia—most of all to the young. La patience doit être chez vous et chez moi à l'ordre du jour."

His annual visit to Russia was made with difficulty in 1881. The next summer he meant to spend at Spasskoe, his family estate, but it was impossible. At his earnest entreaty his friends, the Polonskis, went thither without him. He wrote to them most minutely about the arrangements for their comfort and pleasure, and about the necessary changes on the estate. Though never so hopeless, the tone is cheery. "You are tired after your walk to the pond. To me that walk seems a feat of which only Hercules or Achilles, swift of foot, could be capable! . . . You can sleep when you like: I cannot close my eyes without morphine. . . . I can neither stand nor lie down. I sit here like the Prisoner of Chillon—and have not even the consolation of knowing that Byron will sing of me, and Zhukovski translate. (The second consolation is a poor one.)" And he signs himself "The old mollusk, named Iv. Turgenoff."

To Mme. Polonski he writes: "Send me some syringes blossoms from Spasskoe." And again: "Greet lovingly for me the house, the garden, my young oak; greet the home of my birth, which I, truly, shall never, nevermore see again." One cry of irrepressible anguish breaks forth: "I long for Russia!! not only I long, but I am torn in pieces with my longing for Russia!"

The last year was one long agony, but his unselfish spirit never failed in its thoughtful, delicate kindness. To an editor in St. Petersburg he wrote:

"You will receive directly a manuscript, a very well-done translation of a story by Geize, 'Getheiltes Herz.' It is not at all needful that you should put it into your magazine if it does not suit you; but write me that you have read it and some time will publish it, and also that you are ready to send on the money. All this has been contrived by me for a Russian living here, who lies in the hospital not incurable, but dying—he cannot survive six weeks. It goes without saying, he has not a farthing, but he is proud the is a fine fellow) and will not accept any help. So I have contrived this *pia frus*; I shall give him the money as if received for the translation, but you, please, on your side, do not betray me, but consent to play your part in my small and sad comedy. Write that you give 200 francs. Fully relying in your good heart, I have contrived this as a means in *extremis*. The story may be printed somewhere yet, but the affair is not at all in that, but in the possibility of sending money to the dying man."

So tenderly could he care for another upon his own deathbed. The letter closes: "For myself, I am only not quite stricken out of life. . . . The disease in the opinion of medical experts is of the order *incurabilium*, which I can confirm by my own experience, and to which I, further, am entirely reconciled. Only it tries me sorely that I, perhaps, shall never more see Russia."

The Spasskoe peasants, once his serfs, sent him a letter full of loyal affection, to which he replied, after thanking them:

"The report has come to me that for some time past there is much less drinking among you. I am very glad, and I hope that in future you will abstain from it; for the peasants drunkenness is the worst misery. But I am sorry that, according to the same report, you send your children very little to school. Remember, in our time, a peasant who cannot read and write is like one blind or without arms. After the example of former years I give you a piece of standing wood in the place which Nicholas Alexandrovitch will choose and mark out for you. I trust

that you will do no harm to my house, my garden, or any part of my estate; in this I rely upon yourselves.

"I send greetings to you all, Spasskoe peasants, and I wish you every happiness. Your old master."

The final letter, that to Count Tolstoi, has been already quoted. The last to Polonski is dated some days earlier: "The suffering is constant, unendurable—in spite of the most magnificent weather. Hope is nought—the thirst for death ever increases. There is only left for me to beg you that you, on your side, will desire the realization of the longing of your unhappy friend. I embrace you all."

MAZZINI AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

PARIS, August 12.

In a famous novel Disraeli has represented the Congregation of Jesus on one side and the Revolution on the other, as the two opposite poles, the two contrary motive powers, of the nineteenth century. In 'Lothair,' the hero, a generous, noble-hearted, impulsive, and somewhat stupid young man, is placed between these two opposing forces, and moves about like the needle during a tempest. It is so with the Catholic nations of Europe, and it has been especially so with Italy. It is not difficult to say what the Congregation of Jesus aims at: its object is clear and precise, if it is unattainable. It is more difficult to give an exact definition of what goes under the vague name of the "Revolution." What is the Revolution? Shall we represent it to our minds in the words of the great Catholic orator, Donoso Cortés, "moving about like the ancient furies, with her head crowned with serpents"? In one of the last little stories, just published, of Ivan Turgenoff we are made acquainted with one of those votaries of the Revolution who live in the faubourgs of Paris, who are always ready for a fight against any established government. The oldest among the men who fell during the Commune had made barricades in 1830, they had made barricades in 1848, they had fought in every insurrection; they considered themselves the soldiers of the "Revolution," and obeyed its call, without reasoning, without flinching. Few among them could have said what they were fighting for. They did not fight against monarchy alone; they rebelled under the Republic in 1849, and again in 1870. They are what Jules Vallès, one of their leaders, called "the party of hunger." They do not trust the middle classes any more than kings and emperors; they are rebels, and when they have made some coarse idol with their own hands they break it to pieces. They are a living protest against a social system which creates perpetual inequalities; they detest wealth as much as heredity; they are the victims of the old "sic vos non vobis." The Revolution is their god, their "Deus ignotus"—the terror of the bourgeoisie, of the privileged classes, the hope of all sufferers, the mysterious all, the hidden and irresistible power before whom all must fall.

Such has not been, and such is not, the character of the Revolution in countries which have been struggling for national independence. In those countries the Revolution has had the most exalted allies. I have before me a little volume called 'A King and a Conspirator: Victor Emmanuel and Mazzini—their Secret Negotiations and their policy,' by Auguste Boullier. The author is a Conservative, but he cannot help standing by Victor Emmanuel, and admiring the energy, the audacity, the perseverance, the prudence, of the King who accomplished the great work of Italian unity, sometimes working with Napoleon III. and England, and sometimes with Garibaldi and Mazzini.

Mazzini lived in London, but he often made

short visits to Lugano, to Milan, to Como. He had devoted adherents, and could defy the police of Austria. He directed all the movements of the Revolutionary party. After the death of Cavour, this party felt the necessity of action. Mazzini entered for the first time directly into communication with persons belonging to the *entourage* of Victor Emmanuel. M. Diamant-Müller, an engineer who enjoyed the confidence of Mazzini, played the part of go-between. He was in relations with the advocate Pastore, who was charged with the private affairs of the King, and whom Mazzini calls "the little Talleyrand" in some letters published not long ago in Turin, in a volume entitled 'Politica segreta italiana.' In 1863 Serbia was in a state of great agitation, and Victor Emmanuel had some communication with Prince Michael. Mazzini wrote to Müller:

"In your conversations with the little Talleyrand, tell him that if Victor Emmanuel, instead of conspiring with Prince Michael, came to an understanding with the chiefs of the national Serbian party, he would have their support immediately; that, however, the King of a nation of twenty-two millions of men cannot decently pretend that the initiative should come from a country of two millions and a half; that Italy must begin, attack first; that the King certainly cannot take the initiative, and that nobody pretends that he should do so, but if he is sincere, he will let us act, and keep ready to follow. He will be authorized to do so by the initiative taken in Venetia and by the fermentation which will follow in all Italy. You must add that, having become incredulous by a long experience, I wish to make no stipulations with the Crown, but that the accord would arise from the mere fact that full liberty of action was left to us, and that no measures would be taken against our friends. As for the political question, nobody can think me so stupid as to wish to proclaim the republic at the foot of the Alps. If I had to formulate a *mot d'ordre*, as I will not bind myself for the future, I would give no other than 'Live Italian Unity!' But the King knows very well that the country, needing now the army, would add, 'Live Victor Emmanuel!' I should content myself by not joining in this last cry."

This is the programme which Mazzini had made for his party, and he never changed it. It is the most extraordinary mixture of prudence and of audacity; it is a treaty of alliance between the King and the Revolution. The Revolution gave the signal, tore the letter of all treaties, made insurrections; the King had then to step forward in the name of order, and to re-establish peace in the interests of Italy. The critics have accused this policy of a double hypocrisy, as the Republicans, like Mazzini, seemed to work in reality for a dynasty, and the King, who always condemned the Revolutionary party officially, always used it in reality as an ally. The excuse of both parties must be found in the end, which was the deliverance of Italy: and when we now see Italy united, free, and happy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, from the valley of the Po to the Island of Sicily, we cannot feel much severity toward the men who were the instruments of this national resurrection. Mazzini did not exaggerate the importance of his own party, and did not try to diminish the importance of Piedmont. In a letter from London, written on November 15, 1863, he says:

"If those who wish to make war on Austria know me and believe in my honor, I declare that I do not consider as possible a definitive victory without the regular army and without the intervention of the Government; that I do not think, even if I could do so, of proclaiming the republic in the Venetian States; that, as we abstain, in conscience and in dignity, from speaking of our political programme, and content ourselves with the cry, 'War on Austria! help to our brothers!' we will accept the programme formulated by the Venetians themselves. The Venetians, who have need of the army and of Italy, as it is now constituted, will infallibly pronounce in favor of the monarchy. The King can rest easy. I am republican, but it would be, in my opinion, a crime to raise the political question in face of Austria, when Venetia is in question."

Mazzini, when he gave these assurances, answered also for Garibaldi: "Garibaldi is the soul of the expedition of volunteers. Nobody can doubt his adhesion to the declaration which I have made in this letter." He merely asks for general freedom of action. He asks also that Victor Emmanuel will not again tie himself to Napoleon III. in a new war against Austria: "We are absolutely opposed, we say frankly, to any intervention of France in our war, as well as to any intervention of Italy on the Rhine."

The letters of Mazzini were placed under the eyes of Victor Emmanuel by Count de Savoivroux, one of his officers. The King was patriotic, shrewd, and practical; he saw at once the importance of the concessions made by Mazzini, but he was afraid of Napoleon III. Mazzini had been accused of complicity in the assassination plot of Greco, and was condemned on March 30, 1864, by the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The King of Piedmont tried to gain time; he was not ready for an immediate war, he did not much believe in the distant alliance which was offered to him by Mazzini—or the Poles in Galicia, of the Hungarians, of the Serbians. Mazzini on February 17 asked for a war ministry, an immediate march on Venice, aided by a number of insurrections, even in Friuli. The King did not much believe in all these revolutionary movements; he felt that if he attacked Venice alone he would bring a new Novara on his country. He tried, however, to maintain Mazzini in his attitude and not to discourage him too much. He went so far as to give to M. Diamilla-Müller on February 28, 1864, a note, written in his own handwriting and thus conceived:

"Pastore transmitted my words inexactiy. I never said that I had induced or concluded an understanding with the person [Mazzini], or that the person had with me. I only said that I had been lenient toward this person in various circumstances which she ignores, that I left her very quiet in Naples, while she in her writings had always shown herself ungrateful and unjust toward me. I said that it was inadmissible that the party of action should take the initiative in the events which are to be produced, and that if it tried it would be repressed by force.

"I say now that if this party renounces taking the initiative, I am disposed to come to an understanding, but always assuming for myself and my Government, as soon as there is a shadow of possibility, the glorious work of undertaking, with all the forces of the nation, the achievement of our country. I have the same impetus, the same desire, as the person in question. I judge things for myself, with a manly energy, not through the timid impressions of others. But the person ought to be persuaded that the circumstances are grave, that they must be judged with a calm spirit as well as with an ardent heart; that if I wish, if we all wish, to finish as soon as possible the great work of unification, woe to us if we show ourselves unequal to the task; and if, led away by an impetuous and unseasonable frenzy, we only plunge our country again into her old condition. The time is not yet come. Soon, I hope, God will aid our country."

This is certainly a remarkable declaration, and it does credit to the great heart of Victor Emmanuel. He was a King, and wished to increase his kingdom; but he was even more an Italian, and he wished that the new kingdom should be called Italy. The correspondence went on, and it must be read in its entirety. It is creditable to both parties—Mazzini always insisting that the initiative should be given to Garibaldi, to the men of action: the King wishing to use the men of action and their moral influence, but to keep them subordinate to a general policy, directed and inspired by himself and by his Government. Mazzini was sometimes angry: "The House of Savoy cannot renounce diplomatic intrigue." "If the King does not feel that we can act alone—that, in order to make war on Austria, we can make a concert with Hungary, with Poland, with Serbia—we shall never understand each other." Mazzini wished to treat for the Revolution—to have the Revolution, so to speak,

recognized. The King could not do it—he preferred war to revolution; Mazzini preferred revolution to war. Events have justified the King. What has become of the allies which Mazzini offered to Victor Emmanuel? Austria has not fallen, as he prophesied, into dissolution; she is hand-in-hand with the most powerful empire of the Continent. Hungary is an essential part of the *Oesterreich*. Poland is an historical name. Serbia is ignored, and, let us hope, contented with her fate. Nothing permanent could have been accomplished if the programme of Mazzini had been followed to the letter, and if it had not been corrected by Victor Emmanuel.

Correspondence.

LIFE OF FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Through the courtesy of Col. Maurice, I am allowed to explain a paragraph in his recent biography of his father. In vol. ii, chapter xi, we read:

"A short time before the breaking out of the Civil War in America, the State of Maryland, fired by the passionate pro-slavery spirit which the excitement connected with the approaching struggle engendered in some of the Southern States, passed a law the practical effect of which was to enslave the whole free black population of the State. It happened that at the moment a considerable portion of my father's property was invested in the State funds. He was so horrified at the iniquity of the decree that he immediately had the money sold out, thereby, as it turned out, on very unbusiness-like principles, saving the whole of it from absolute loss."

The interest with which this book is read will warrant a brief reference to Maryland history.

Two notable efforts were made in Maryland for legislation to restrict the liberty of the free blacks. In 1842, a slaveholders' convention, held at Annapolis, recommended new and more severe legislation; but the bill introduced in the Assembly called forth opposition from all parts of the State, and was defeated. In 1860, the Committee on Colored Population in the Assembly advised a new policy toward the free blacks. Of the many suggestions of this committee, one bill was passed, providing for a compulsory servitude of the free blacks of eleven counties—Baltimore City, which had a quarter of the free black population of the State, not being included. But, the act was first to be accepted by a majority of voters in these counties at the Presidential election of that year. The result was that in ten counties it was rejected, in most of them by overwhelming majorities, while in the eleventh county, though accepted, it was never enforced. A careful study shows that these attempts at unwonted severity on the free blacks were discouraged by the people of Maryland.

As to the financial history of Maryland, that State never repudiated its debt. About 1840, there was a large debt, owing to the system of internal improvements, and for a time the interest was not paid; but reform measures were taken, and by 1848 the State credit was well reestablished. The crisis of the Civil War was also safely passed, the yearly reports of the Comptroller assuring the credit and resources of the State.

But, however much Mr. Maurice may have been misinformed, the value of the paragraph quoted remains the same, in showing how he regulated his monetary affairs "on what seemed to him," writes Col. Maurice, "great principles of right and wrong." So strong was his hatred of slavery in every form that he sold his Maryland securities, though, at the time, the credit of the State stood high and promised well. Besides, "there was something very characteristic of

him," continues Col. Maurice, "in the satisfaction with which he recorded the worldly success of his act. . . . My father looked upon an act of what seemed to him iniquity as perpetrated by a State, as a warning from the highest heaven that evil must follow in its train." The story helps us to read "the intense earnestness and devoted character of the man"—though the free blacks of Maryland were in no way enslaved, nor was that the credit of Maryland lost!

Very respectfully,

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT,

22 CATHEDRAL ST., BALTIMORE.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF ANDREW JACKSON'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just copied from the original manuscript now before me, by permission of its custodian, a letter from President Andrew Jackson to Governor Breathitt, of Kentucky. I am informed that this letter has never before been published, and, as it has an historical interest, and throws a ray of light upon the sentiments of gratitude of the author, as well as on his opinion of the Resolutions of 1798 and 1799, I take pleasure in availing myself of the privilege accorded me, of giving it to the public through your columns. In copying, I have aimed to preserve the writer's punctuation and abbreviations. The cane, I may add, as also the letter and proclamation, is in possession of Mr. John Breathitt, a grandson of Governor Breathitt, who lives here.

Respectfully, J. P. STROTHER.

MARSHALL, MO., August 28, 1885.

WASHINGTON Jan'y 18th 1833.

MY DR SIR. Our friend Genl. McColla being about to depart for Kentucky, I embrace the opportunity afforded to send you a hickory cane and a copy of my proclamation, which some of my fellow-citizens, because of their appreciation of its sentiments, and kind partiality for me, have had printed in gold letters, and I beg that you will accept them as a testimonial of my high regard & esteem.

I have received & read with pleasure your excellent message to the Legislature on the subject of proceedings of South Carolina. It is in fine contrast with that of the Governor of Virginia, and derives additional interest from the fact that Kentucky was the decided advocate of the resolutions of '98 & '99; the principles of which are now so grossly misrepresented by the politicians of the present day.

With great respect believe me

yr friend

ANDREW JACKSON.

GOV BREATHITT, Kentucky.

OUR POSTAL SYSTEM NOT YET COMPLETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is full time that our postal system should be amended in two points in which it is far in arrear of the English and of most of the Continental systems.

1. Postal Savings Banks. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of placing within the reach of every industrious man and woman the means of laying money by with absolute security. Nothing tends so much to make good citizens, to check dissolute habits, and to discourage socialism, as this facility. In its absence, the money that would have been deposited is either lightly spent or else hoarded. The hoarding of money removes it from circulation, and, worse still, is a constant incentive to robbery, sometimes accompanied by murder. It may be said that there are already excellent institutions for depositing savings. This is true, but there

are also many that are not reliable, and it should not be forgotten that the poor have not the information necessary to enable them to discriminate. It consequently follows that many will not use them, doubting all; others trust those that are not fit to be trusted, and lose their economics. A Government institution is instantly and wholly trusted, and it may be said with truth that a Government has few more important functions than that of giving to the thrifty poor an absolutely safe depository for their economies. It is much to be regretted that this provision should have been so long delayed.

2. Registration of Letters. The charge for registering letters should be reduced one-half—in fact, it should never have been over five cents—and much greater facilities should be given for registration. In England the charge is but five cents, and, if I am not mistaken, that charge carries a letter to any country of the Postal Union, unless possibly the United States, which has always been behindhand in postal reform. Even in Spain letters can be registered for the United States for five cents, whereas here we pay ten even for the shortest distances. Then, in the large cities, the places at which letters can be registered should be greatly more numerous. In London there are probably a hundred offices where registration can be effected: an enormous convenience compared with our system.

In these two matters, therefore, savings banks and registration, we are not only not in advance, but greatly behind many other countries. The need for postal savings banks is especially urgent, and Congress at its next session should not fail to provide for their creation.

M. C. L.

LEOPARDI AND PLOTINUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a paper on Giacomo Leopardi in the September *Atlantic*, by Mr. W. D. Howells, is the following paragraph: "At the age of sixteen he [Leopardi] presented his father a Latin translation and comment on Plotinus, of which Sainte-Beuve said that 'one who had studied Plotinus his whole life could find something useful in this work of a boy.'" Mr. Howells will doubtless oblige others besides myself, if he will kindly give his authority for this statement. I think that an investigation will show that Leopardi translated and commented on Porphyry's "Life of Plotinus." This is very different from writing a commentary on Plotinus himself. It is almost unnecessary to add that Sainte-Beuve's judgment on Plotinian matters is of little or no value; and that Leopardi at the age of sixteen could not have apprehended but superficially the singularly profound philosophy of Plotinus.

THOS. M. JOHNSON.

OSCEOLA, Mo., August 22, 1885.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: About two weeks ago, in speculating on the evanescence of newspaper notoriety, the thought suddenly occurred to me, Would a certain Frau Obrist, an attempt on whose life created an extraordinary sensation in Vienna (my native city) twenty years ago, receive even a passing newspaper notice to-day in case of her death? I cannot now remember why she presented herself to me as a proper example in this connection, but I am quite confident that I had not seen her name mentioned in the Vienna newspapers, of which I am a pretty constant reader, in many years. The event itself, however, most likely had been recalled on several occasions by crimes similar to that of which Frau Obrist nearly became the victim. To-day, on looking over the *Neue Freie Presse* of August 12th, I read the following notice:

"Frau Obrist, the jeweller's widow, an attempt on whose life in her shop in the *Freihaus* created such a sensation in 1865, died to-day in her summer home at Baden, near Vienna."

Now, I venture to communicate this coincidence not because I consider it at all a remarkable one (I have experienced others of a more striking nature), but because I cannot help thinking how much superstitious persons might be inclined to make of it, and because I have at least one friend—who very recently became a member of the London Society for Psychical Research—who, I am confident, would consider my case a fit subject of research and comment. May I not conclude that much time and thought are wasted on the investigation of similar "phenomena," whose supernatural character lies simply in the imagination of their narrator?

G. P.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1885.

THE COAST SURVEY INVESTIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Allow me to call your attention to a grave mistake in your editorial of August 20th, on "Political Scientists."

The recent investigation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, it is true, was so far secret that the public was excluded, but those accused were confronted with the evidence taken in support of the charges. Instead of its being true that the examination "avowedly does not rest on sworn evidence," the fact is that the testimony of every witness was reduced to writing in the form of a deposition, subscribed by him and sworn to before the Chairman of the Commission, who is by statute authorized to administer oaths in the prosecution of an investigation which he is detailed to assist in making. With three exceptions—due to their absence—every person criticised in the report, either by name or in the recapitulation of proven facts, was called before the Commission, advised of apparently compromising evidence, invited to make his statement, and also examined under oath precisely as the other witnesses were.

The inference that a scientific bureau of the Government would attain to a higher standard of honor and efficiency under military or naval than under civil control, seems hardly justified by the results of several recent investigations of somewhat prominent officials of the War and Navy Departments.

Your criticism of the "political scientist" is timely, pertinent, and unanswerable, and I concur so heartily with it that I did not wish the one I suscip to stand uncorrected.

Very respectfully, E. J. S.
WASHINGTON CITY, August 25, 1885.

GEORG CURTIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The death of this eminent philologist brings sorrow to not a few cis-Atlantic scholars who have enjoyed his instruction and personal acquaintance. It was my good fortune to be a member of his classes when he was at the height of his power, and occasionally to enjoy the *geistreich* society of his home.

Curtius had nothing of the traditional German professor, who is more or less out at heel and elbow, eschews the society of his fellows, and belittles his rivals in sonorous Latin. The *cleanest* lecturer in Germany, was the unanimous verdict of foreign students. And this was true in a double sense. He excelled in the care and skill with which he presented his subject-matter. It was said that few, if any, German professors bestowed so much effort upon the preparation of their lectures. There was a crystalline clearness in his presentation that had a peculiar charm.

His enunciation was remarkably distinct. It was a common remark among the foreign students that if one wished simply to learn to speak and to understand the German tongue, there was no practice so helpful as to attend the lectures of Curtius. He was the prince of lecturers.

Without detracting from his merits as a scholar and investigator, it will not be disputed that Curtius was above all a *teacher*. Facts and theories possessed for him their chief value not so much intrinsically as practically—to the extent that they seemed available to fit into a system or were easy to be handled. I do not mean to assert that Curtius essentially lacked the true scientific spirit, though he may not always have resisted the common temptation to make the facts square with the theory. But his theory was not likely to be fanciful and over-ingenuous. His sober sense never deserted him in his speculations. He was at one time conservative, at another radical; but his conservatism was not blind, and his departures from the beaten paths were the result of candid investigation. Few scholars knew so well how to make the right use of the results attained by the study and research of others.

But it is not my purpose to characterize the work of Curtius for the science of philology, nor to discuss the points at issue between him and *die jungen Grammatiker*. So much, at least, may be said in general—that Curtius never lost sight of the aim of his academic life, which, in his inaugural address delivered in 1862 on assuming his professorship in the University of Leipzig, he expressed to be "the endeavor to place classical philology in living correlation with general philological research." The services of Curtius in applying the results of comparative philology to the teaching of Greek and Latin grammar must always receive recognition.

The personality of Curtius was so attractive to young men that, had the special bent and direction of his scholarship and teaching not made him the head of a school, he would still have been the chief of a guild of scholars. So far as my observation goes, few of the German professors were so ready to aid their pupils privately. His urbanity and kindness, manifest even in the lecture-room, were patent in all his personal intercourse with his pupils. The discussions of the *grammatical Gesellschaft*—often sharp and warm—could never wax bitter under his genial direction. On one occasion the Herr Professor rebuked a too zealous disputant with the remark: "No one can hope to be a philologist who cannot learn to control his temper." Unlike many of his countrymen, Professor Curtius was always ready to recognize the merits of scholars of other countries. He had an especially warm regard for some of our American philologists, and was always glad to welcome students from this country to his lecture-room and to his home. A manly scholar, with no petty jealousies to nurse; a self-contained man, yet without vanity; an inspiring teacher and wise counsellor—no pupil of Curtius, however much he may learn to doubt the soundness of his principles of etymology, or drift away from the moorings to which he anchored, will ever forget the evident sincerity, the generous candor, the urbanity, that characterized the man who for more than twenty years was one of the chief attractions of the University of Leipzig, and *facile princeps* of the German lecturers on philology.

M. L. D'O.

ANN ARBOR, August 24, 1885.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE AND THE "REVELATIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you permit one of your English readers, who has observed with the greatest pleasure the attitude which you, in your editorial capacity,

have taken with regard to the so-called "revelations" recently published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to offer a few criticisms on the letter dated London and signed "Y.," which appeared in your issue of the 30th of July? I ask this favor because it appears to me that "Y." claims to represent opinions generally prevalent among the more cultivated part of the English public, and, in my opinion, misrepresents them so seriously as to make it desirable that the American public should understand that there is another side to the question.

"Y." says, in effect, that "the first impulse was one of condemnation," but that when sufficient time had elapsed for cool reflection, "a sensible change of view took place," and it came to be, if not the prevalent, at least a very general opinion, that the proprietor and editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* had acted a righteous and courageous part, and that the consequences of their publication were likely to be more beneficial than pernicious.

My view—which I believe, for reasons some of which I propose to state, to be far more general than that described by "Y."—is that reflection and events subsequent to the original publication have only served to develop the "impulse of condemnation" mentioned by "Y." into a matured conviction, on the part of the bulk of the public, that the publication in question was the most abominable outrage against decency and morality which the civilized world has ever seen, and was prompted by either wicked or foolish motives.

Let me first take the question of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. "Y." attributes its passing to the publications by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. I believe that it would have been passed in the same form if those publications had never taken place. It had three times, in slightly different shapes, passed the House of Lords, which is a Conservative body. It had undergone a good deal of criticism, and was a bill in which many people took a good deal of interest. It was just that kind of bill calculated to deter criminals from the commission of distinctively immoral acts, and to improve the moral condition of the people, to which the Conservative party has always been specially addicted. It has always been their boast that, in such matters as the housing of the poor and the domestic welfare of the people, they have been peculiarly active. In particular, Sir Richard Cross, the present Home Secretary, has throughout his public career paid much attention to questions of this nature. It was not a long or a very contentious bill. In fact, it seems to me reasonable to conclude that if there was any bill which the Conservatives in any case would have done their best to pass into law during the late session, it was the very bill which is said to have been passed only because of the excitement created by the publications of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

But I am quite willing to grant, for the sake of argument, that in this contention I am wrong, and that "Y.'s" estimate of the effect of the publications is correct. Assuming that it was so, did the publications do more good than harm? The Act is really of merely secondary importance. It contains no new or drastic provisions, and consists merely of amendments in detail of the existing law. It is exactly described by its name. The only provision of any real importance in it is the section which provides that in prosecutions for rape or indecent assault the consent of the girl shall not be a defence if she is under sixteen, whereas, before, the age was thirteen. I do not myself believe that there will be many prosecutions for such offences against girls under sixteen. If the girl happens to be virtually an adult woman, as a considerable number of girls under sixteen are, juries will simply refuse to

convict; and if they did convict, judges would inflict nominal sentences. But I am willing to grant all the importance that can be justly claimed for the Act. What are the best results that can ensue from it in comparison with the injury done to thousands upon thousands of adolescent men and women, whose minds have been poisoned, and their morals corrupted, by reading of filthy acts which the most ingenious imagination could hardly have conceived for itself? Every man of the world knows that filthy talk or printed matter excites filthy emotions wherever there is the least disposition to them. And we have now a frightful example of this truth. Since the publications of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the charges in the police courts for crimes committed against children—the vilest and most hateful crimes with which lawyers ever have to deal—have increased twentyfold. I say this advisedly, for it so happens that I have had means of testing the truth of the assertion. It is not simply that the conscience of the police has been awakened. They have always, to my knowledge, been ready enough to prosecute these abominable offences, which have invariably excited the keenest indignation in the limited circle in which they were known. Such offences form part of the regularly recurring crime of the country, as every one concerned with the administration of criminal justice knows perfectly well. But just at this moment they form a far larger part of it than they ever did before. This is the direct consequence of the action of the owner and editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and, in my belief, the only substantial result that that action will ever have.

Every one whose business it was to know, knew before the publication was made everything that was true in what it told them. For the rest it was a terrible misfortune to know it. The sort of people who go to meetings and make a disturbance, can no more put down secret and infamous crime than they could build a house. For either purpose organization and experience are required. These are provided by the regular police force of the country, which could have dealt unaided with the crime of the country all the better if the *Pall Mall Gazette* had refrained from increasing its bulk.

These are some of the opinions which I hold in this matter, and I maintain that they represent a far larger body of public opinion in England than those to which "Y." has given expression. In such a question it is impossible to lay anything like complete proof before your American readers, but there are some indisputable considerations which support my assertion. The principal one is the conduct of the other English newspapers. "Y." observes that the rest of the English press "absolutely ignored" the publications in the *Pall Mall Gazette* for a long time after they were made, and it is usual with the small but noisy section of the public who are still keeping up an agitation in the matter, though with what professed object I cannot understand, to complain of a "conspiracy of silence" whereby reports of their meetings are not published, and they and their proceedings are treated as if they did not exist. It has, of course, been suggested that this reticence or silence of the whole respectable press of London, and in a lesser degree in the provinces, is due to jealousy of a successful fellow-journalist. To any one who has any practical acquaintance with the way in which English newspapers are managed, this suggestion appears simply ludicrous. When a newspaper takes some departure which excites the interest or meets with the approval of the public at large, the movement is taken up readily enough by its contemporaries. An instance of this was what was known as the Bulgarian atrocities in the autumn of 1877. The story was first told by the

Daily News, but the agitation which followed was reflected in the columns of every newspaper in England. The fact is, that editors are not more jealous of each other than rivals or contemporaries in professions or in trade generally are. Neither do they endeavor to mould public morals or public opinion except in the most indirect way. They are before everything else men of business. It is their business to know what their customers will like to read and to give it to them. They have for the most part acquired very great skill in this sort of divination. It is perfectly certain that if any London editor had thought that his readers would have liked him to plunge into the foul discussions initiated in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and that by doing so he would increase the sale or reputation of his paper, he would have done so. The fact that not one of them did is the strongest possible evidence—to my mind it is conclusive proof—that the real opinion of the English public is the opinion which I have expressed in this letter.

If a further proof of the public taste is required, I should advise any one who can get trustworthy information to ascertain what was the circulation of the *Pall Mall Gazette* before the publications in question, and what is its circulation now. He will then discover that though there are, no doubt, a large number of people, including the two Archbishops and several clergymen, and capable of holding meetings and making a considerable disturbance, who hold the views of "Y." about the *Pall Mall Gazette's* venture, yet that venture has greatly displeased a large proportion even of those who might naturally have been expected to sympathize with it—I mean the people who, up till the "revelations" began, had gone on reading the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In a very big country it is easy for a very small minority to pose as the representatives of the people, because the majority has no collective existence, and cannot give authority to any one to speak on its behalf.

"Y." does not discuss, in the letter to which I am referring, the questions whether the statements made in the *Pall Mall Gazette* were true. I will therefore content myself with observing under this head that one of the most detailed and the most shocking cases described has been investigated; that suspicions arose that a child had been abducted for the purpose of concocting the story in question; that the Home Secretary has given instructions to the Attorney-General to take the matter into his consideration; that the most prominent members of the "Salvation Army" admit that the child is in their custody and has been removed to a foreign country, and have offered no explanation of circumstances within their knowledge, of which the gravely suspicious nature has been openly and repeatedly pointed out in the press; and that it is an open secret that the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is intimately connected with, if not an "officer" in, the "Salvation Army." If the true history of the "boom" in indecency ever comes to be written, it will probably be found that it is in the "Salvation Army" that the motive force should be looked for.—I am, sir,

Your obedient servant, H. S.

THE TEMPLE, LONDON, August 15, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: As one of your London correspondents has given you a sketch of what a small section in London thinks of the painful efforts of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to create an epidemic of indecency in this country, perhaps you will pardon one who has been for many years a reader of the *Nation* if he sets down a few facts with regard to the "revelations," which both we and you have heard too much of, as seen by a resident in a large English provincial town.

My first impression was that the "revelations" might do some good by arousing public attention, but I have been forced to the conviction that the enormous, unchecked, and indiscriminate circulation of the "revelations" is calculated to work infinite harm. I know most of the large towns in the English midland counties, and during the last month I have been pained to see and hear boys and girls shouting out the "revelations" for sale, with such additions to the original title as their fancy might suggest—some of these additions, as you may easily imagine, not being particularly decent additions either. I have been more pained to see boys and girls buying these "revelations," and, knowing what the "revelations" contain, I cannot believe that literature of that kind placed in young hands can do good.

I live on a quiet street, not far from the Great Market Place. Going home a few evenings ago, I overtook two young girls walking slowly, giggling, reading the "revelations," and apparently not so much appalled by them as some persons would wish me to believe.

Apart from the unprecedented sale and circulation in the streets, I regret to say that there has been a large circulation through the post. More than a dozen persons, three of them clergymen of the Established Church, have told me that they have received copies of the "revelations" by post. One person, a gentleman with a family of nine children, four of them girls between fourteen and nineteen years of age, was horrified, on coming down to breakfast one morning a few weeks ago, to find a copy of the "revelations" on the breakfast-table. It had been sent to him through the post by some well-meaning, but, as I think, misguided person. My friend said that it was by the merest accident he chanced to be at home on that particular morning. Had he been absent, as he might have been, his innocent and pure-minded daughters would have opened the newspaper and been brought face-to-face with the horrible filth it contains. Were I not likely to weary you by telling over again a nauseous tale, I could give you other instances, coming under my own observation, of the culpable and indecent recklessness, to call it by no harsher name, with which, in the supposed interests of virtue, the beastly rubbish has been circulated.

My present conviction is that a reaction is setting in against the "revelations"; that the conduct of the Archbishop of Canterbury in having anything to do with them has been almost unanimously condemned; that the plain common sense of the country has come to the conclusion that although a small—very small—section of infamous men and women have been guilty of crimes for which no punishment could be too severe, still the moral tone of the English people is far sounder than the detractors of the English name would care to own.

As you do not know me, it may be useful to add that I am a married man of twenty years' standing, and that I have boys and girls of my own whom I wish to keep, if possible, untainted by the flood of filth which threatens to overwhelm us.—Yours faithfully, AN ENGLISH FATHER.

NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, August 10, 1885.

THE WHITE CROSS SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There is no doubt that truth looks a great deal more true in print than in manuscript; and will you not allow a thoughtful well-wisher to the human race to protest in your columns against some of the publications of the "White Cross Society," which, though put forth with good enough motives, seem to the experienced mind primarily adapted to the working of mis-

chief not contemplated by the women whom duty or profit induces to write them?

Next, perhaps, to literature which makes game of his personality, the devil can rejoice in nothing so much as in pamphlets for general distribution which convey a delicate *nuance* of suggestion to the educated and sensitive youth of our century. We may all deprecate, if we choose, the calling a spade a spade, but let none of us who know better countenance the ignorant virtue that maintains an evident spade to be no spade at all.—Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

August 25.

Notes.

GEORGE J. COOMBES, No. 5 East Seventeenth Street, will shortly publish 'Vanity and Insanity of Men of Genius, from Pindar to Dickens,' by Miss Kate Sanborn; and 'That Very Mab,' a satire on English society, to which Mr. Andrew Lang furnishes an introduction.

Thomas Whittaker issues this month 'Pastime Papers,' being essays by Frederick Saunders, author of 'Salad for the Solitary.'

'What the Temperance Century has Made Certain,' by Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, is in the press of Funk & Wagnalls.

'Due South; or, Cuba, Past and Present,' by M. M. Ballou, is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish during the present season Admiral Porter's 'Anecdotes and Incidents of the Civil War.'

Of the two London translations of the 'Memoirs of Karoline Bauer,' Roberts Bros. have followed the one in two volumes octavo, compressing it into a single volume, certainly not very elegant. They guarantee it as an exact reprint, and in any case offer an abundance of entertaining reading, much of it (of good quality) about the stage, and of course a great deal about the future King of Belgium and Baron Stockmar.

Incongruous typographically is the volume just issued by Messrs. Harper containing George Eliot's Poems in a very small letter, and the two short stories of "Brother Jacob" and "The Lifted Veil" in a disproportionately large one—certainly reversing the perspective in which the authoress wished either her poetry or these particular tales to be viewed.

The self-styled New York Shakespeare Society has published two papers—one, "Venus and Adonis: a Study in Warwickshire Dialect," by Appleton Morgan, apparently intended to question the authorship of this poem as well as of the plays we call Shakspere's; and "Ecclesiastical Law in 'Hamlet': The Burial of Ophelia," by R. S. Guernsey, which is a perhaps more covert contribution to the Baconian theory. Brentano is the publisher.

A large and important class of trained men is now provided with an annual directory in the 'American Engineering Register,' edited by Lewis M. Haupt, C. E. (Philadelphia). Tables and formulæ, with lists of railroads, of technical schools, and of engineering societies, increase the utility of this book.

In remarking on the frequency with which American books were reprinted and American authors pirated in England, the *Saturday Review* recently cited "the announcement of an oddly named 'Britannia Series of Cheap Popular Books,' of which the first eight numbers were all stolen from American authors—and as yet the series only extends to the eighth number." This is far from being the only English series which the American author furnishes forth. In the *Athenaeum* there appeared not long ago the advertisement of a certain "Rose Library—Popu-

lar Literature of all Countries," and a catalogue was given of its twenty-nine numbers, twenty-seven of them being from the pens of American authors.

Science of August 28 borrows, of the Messrs. Harper, Stanley's map of the Congo to accompany a review of his latest book on that region. It also furnishes a new "composite photograph," derived from seventeen officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1884. This abstraction is an amiable and inquisitive gentleman, full-bearded and almost bald. A college class of young ladies, we believe, has set the good example of making the "type" of the class, as obtained by Galton's process, a souvenir.

In the September number of her *Magazine of American History* Mrs. Lamb enumerates the historic associations which cluster about Claremont and Riverside Park, the burial-place of General Grant. Washington's headquarters were near by, during the Revolution, and he often visited the site of the tomb for purposes of military observation. The drive, too, along the river was a favorite with him.

The fourth volume of Quantin's handsome *edition définitive* of Flaubert's complete works is just issued. It contains the first volume of 'L'Éducation Sentimentale,' the only work of this author which justifies classing him as of the school of Balzac. Of his earlier writing every page has unmistakable individuality and originality. That many pages of 'L'Éducation Sentimentale' should be "after" Balzac, is a curious freak of arrested development.

We have already described at some length the scheme of the authoritative but popular abridgment, 'Allgemeine Weltgeschichte,' edited by Flathe, Hertzberg, Justi, Pflugk-Harttung, and Philippson (Berlin: Grote; New York: Westermann). Parts 10-22, just received, conclude the first volume of Justi's ancient history of the Oriental nations, and the second of Hertzberg's history of ancient Greece. The notes, which are grouped together at the end, refer to books and periodicals as late as the close of 1883. The illustrations are profuse and of a high order, very many being from photographs, and some being colored.

Westermann & Co. also send us two more parts of Droysen's 'Allgemeiner Historischer Handatlas' (Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing), which forms an admirable companion to the foregoing work, while having a text of its own. The maps are beautifully engraved and colored. A single sheet, No. 81, illustrates the entire Eastern Question, in six maps, ending in one of Plevna. Similarly, No. 84 shows the territorial growth of the United States in five maps, ending in one of the seat of war about Richmond. Curious on No. 1 is a reduced copy of half of an itinerary map painted in the thirteenth century from some old original, and now preserved in the Vienna Hofbibliothek. It is a sort of bird's-eye view of Italy, France, and the north coast of Africa, very much distorted.

The last annual report of the Geographical Society of Metz has an interesting paper on the movement of population in that city. According to it, the majority of marriages there within the last few years have been entered into by German immigrants, including the garrison. Mixed marriages between Germans and Alsace-Lorrainers formed 13 per cent. of all the marriages in 1884. Instances of natives marrying German women are gradually increasing in number. On the other hand, marriages of the French among themselves have sunk from 23 per cent. of the total of marriages in 1882 to 18 per cent. in 1884, connections between Frenchmen and Lotharingian women especially becoming rarer. In 1884 the German element entered into almost three-fourths of all the marriages concluded. This

being the aspect of the social movement fifteen years after the conquest, the Germans naturally expect a speedy Germanization of the city.

Théophile Desdouits, Professor of Philosophy at the Lyceum of Versailles, has, in a work entitled 'La Légende tragique de Jordano Bruno,' made the attempt to save the honor of the Roman ecclesiastical tribunal to which Giordano was delivered up by the Republic of Venice, by denying the fact of his execution at the stake (February 17, 1600), and endeavoring to prove that he died a peaceful death at a Dominican convent. The generally accepted contemporary account of the philosopher's tragic end—the letter of Scioipius to Rittershusius—he rejects as a forgery. This whitewashing enterprise is treated with scorn by Moritz Carriere, in a communication to the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*. The German philosopher—one of the great authorities on Bruno as a thinker—points to the fact that documentary and other conclusive evidence of the execution, drawn partly from the protocols of the Roman Inquisition itself and partly from a manuscript diary preserved in the Vatican library, has been published by Domenico Berti, the Roman statesman and writer.

—Apropos of the impending race between the *Puritan* and the *Genesta*, a correspondent, who belongs, as he says, to the aquatic or finny tribe, writes us as follows, with some reserves as to the accuracy of details:

"When the *America* beat the British fleet, some of us more practical sailors and ship-owners tried to get something more than a play race out of it, and we challenged, in *Bell's Life in London* (copied into the American papers of that day—see Coffin's little history of the *America* and other racing yachts) the British ship-owners or builders to race a clipper ship of (I think) 1,000 tons, ten loaded, for a prize of £10,000, from China to Cowes. The challenge was made by a club formed for the purpose. I won't tell you how small it was, nor how little constitution or few by-laws it had. It was, I think, called the 'New England Ship-owners' Club,' and the challenge was signed by Daniel C. Bacon, President of the club. It was never accepted nor much noticed in England. They were too much demoralized by the *America's* victory to risk another defeat. We had all our plans laid to build a clipper ship to combine speed and commercial capacity, and to put Capt. Phil. Dumaresque, the prince of clipper captains, in command. Dumaresque afterward, in the California excitement, command led the clipper ship *Surprise*, of 1,500 tons, built for him by Daniel C. Bacon and others, and, in a race with the famous clipper *Staghound* from Boston to San Francisco, beat her in the shortest passage ever made between the Atlantic and Pacific ports. The *Surprise* was built at Samuel Hall's shipyard, East Boston, and the *Staghound* by Donald McKay. Both ships were wonderful combinations of speed and carrying capacity, and their race was better worth recording than any little yacht race ever made, as they were full of cargo at about \$40 per ton, and were kept at racing speed day and night for the ninety days or so which I think they took, or one of them did."

—The printer's error of changing dodo to dado in Mr. Crawford's article in the *Nineteenth Century*, which we chronicled a fortnight ago, is matched by the remark of a lady to a friend of ours, that she was having her hall repapered in the latest style, with a dodo running around the bottom. The error, moreover, was not a whit worse than Mr. Crawford's own mistake of alluding to the steinbok as an *extinct* animal. What feats this author is capable of in logic and in English style, we have already indicated; but his mathematical idiosyncrasies are still more deserving of wonder and admiration. Mr. Isaacs' contains the following passage:

"Consider the theories of Darwin, for instance. What are they but an elaborate application of the higher calculus? He differentiates men into protoplasmas, and integrates protoplasma into monkeys, and shows the caudal appendage to be the independent variable, a small factor in man, a large factor in monkey."

The great learning of Ram Lal is evidenced by the fact that he knows all about "functional

gamma." This is very much the same thing as if a person who was not very familiar with the word bedpost should speak of it by accident as a postal bed.

—The diplomatic and journalistic organs of Spain and Germany are patriotically taking opposite and very positive views on the question whether the former country does or does not legally possess the Caroline Islands, over a part of which the German flag is said to have been recently hoisted. It is, therefore, not uninteresting to see what undiplomatic and unbiased geographers, statisticians, etc., have to say on the subject. Their views will be found reflected in the following extracts, which cover a period of publication embracing more than a quarter of a century. The fourth edition of 'Pierer's Universal-Lexikon' (vol. iii, 1857) mentions the discovery (properly rediscovery) and naming of the islands by a Spanish navigator in 1686, but contains no allusion to Spanish occupation or possession. Guibert's 'Dictionnaire Géographique et Statistique' (1863) says: "In 1686 the Spaniards . . . gave the archipelago the name it bears in honor of Charles II, and took possession of it, but limited themselves to the sending thither of missionaries." Keith Johnston's 'Dictionary of Geography' (1867): "The Carolines were discovered by the Spaniard Lopez de Villolobos, in 1543, and they were so named [later] in honor of Charles II. These islands nominally belong to Spain, and form part of the Government of the Philippines, but the Spaniards have no settlement upon any of them." Dr. Daniel's 'Handbuch der Geographie' (1870): "In recent times the Spaniards have laid claim to the Carolines." The 'American Cyclopaedia' (1873): "Nominally they belong to Spain. . . . but they have no Spanish settlements." 'Ritter's Geographisch-Statistisches Lexikon' (1874) mentions the Spaniards only as discoverers. The 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' (1876): "The Carolines were probably first visited by Alvaro de Saavedra in 1528." "By the Spaniards, who lay claim to the whole [archipelago], they are divided into the Western, the Central, and the Eastern Carolines." Kolb's 'Handbuch der Vergleichenden Statistik' (1879) enumerates some groups of the Carolines, comprising seventy-six square leagues, among the colonial possessions of Spain. 'Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World' (1880) says the archipelago is "claimed by Spain, but practically independent." Dr. Jung's 'Lexikon der Handelsgeographie' (1882), under "Mikronesien," gives the Carolines "politically" to Spain, but weakens the claim in our eyes by simultaneously assigning the Gilbert Isles to the United States. Brockhaus's 'Conversations-Lexikon' (1883) says the Spaniards do not hold the islands *de facto*, but claim a right to them. Brachelli's 'Die Staaten Europa's' (1884) and the 'Almanach de Gotha' for 1885 mention them among the colonies of Spain.

—Within the last three or four years we have received at least two French books in which the present state of the French laws in regard to theatres is fully set forth, and now we have a similar work from an English writer: 'The Law of Theatres and Music Halls,' by W. N. M. Geary, with an historical introduction by James Williams, B.C.L. (London: Stevens & Sons; New York: Scribner & Welford). Mr. Williams's historical introduction is of unusual interest. It traces the slowly improving legal status of the player from the beginning of the sixteenth century. Stage-right is not considered either in the introduction or in the text; but the censorship of the stage, never as severe in England as in France, is treated historically in the introduction and legally in the book itself. It is notable that two works of Fielding's—the political satire 'The Golden Rump' and the magisterial pamphlet called an 'Inquiry into the Causes of the Late Increase of Robbers'—should have been the exciting cause of two important acts of Parliament, both of which are embodied in the existing legislation of Great Britain after nearly a century and a half has elapsed. One act, it is true, was intended to curb the dramatist, while the other gave effect to the suggestion of the magistrate. In an appendix Mr. Geary gives the full text of the five British statutes governing the theatres, the regulations of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and a collection of varying local acts and regulations of the chief English cities. In the main, of course, the theatrical law of Great Britain is the theatrical law of the United States, but we should like to see a philosophic American text book on the subject. In its historical portion it could not fail to be interesting. In his picturesque paper in the July *Century*, Dr. Edward Eggleston showed the hard struggles of the earliest American actors. A history of dramatic censorship in the United States would be useful, and it would not so nearly resemble the famous chapter on snakes in Iceland as many might think.

—M. Camille Sabatier makes in the *Revue d'Anthropologie* a curious synopsis of the ethnological changes of Northern Africa, in which he finds an alternation of periods of invasion and of consolidation. Our earliest information is of invasions from Asia, whose traces disappeared in the long period of rest during which Herodotus visited Egypt. With Marinus and Caesar begins the second period, by the Latin invasion from Europe. Asia replied with the Berber invasion, about the Christian era. Europe rejoined with the Vandals and an attempt of the Greeks. Asia's surrejoinder was the Arabic incursion, the most successful and extensive of all. This closes the second period of invasions, and the period of unification lasts till 1830. Then commences the third era of invasion, first of the French, then of the English, and soon, no doubt, of the Italians, all from Europe. It is now Asia's turn. The late Mahdi called in vain upon India; but the real danger is from the Chinese. "They have already invaded frozen Canada, they will not recoil before burning Ethiopia. They will find the great route through Bab-el-Mandeb and the southern Sahara open as it was to the Iberians before them. Then let England defend Egypt, and France Morocco. And let them call upon all their neighbors to assist. The coming century will see the United States of Europe, federated not from any philanthropic motive, but driven to it by terror of the Mongols. In the meantime, let France be on her guard, let her occupy and fortify the fatal route by which the South has always sent her hordes, the inevitable route of the invasions of the future, the Oned Messaoura. And let the rallying cry of the old European race be 'War to the Yellow Race. Let us unite!'" The mild countrymen of Confucius have a marvellous power of disturbing nervous tempers. It will be seen that M. Sabatier alters the cry of the California hoodlum. Instead of "The Chinese must go," he shouts "The Chinese must not come!" If there had been no war in Tonquin, he would not have shouted at all.

—The second part of the sixth annual volume (1884) of the *Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der Germanischen Philologie* has just appeared, completing the volume. In addition to the sections heretofore included, one has been inserted on the sixteenth century, so that the work now presents a complete annual bibliography of all works, dissertations, periodical essays, and book-notices that appear in the department of Germanic philology to the sixteenth century inclusive. The present volume, with the registers of names and subjects, com-

prises 418 pages, of which the section appropriated to English covers 59 pages and 259 titles, embracing the following sub-sections: General Works, Lexicography, Phraseology, Etymology, Dialects, Scottish Text Society, History of Language and Grammar, Metre, History of Literature, Chrestomathics, Special Works: (a) Old English, (b) Middle English. This section is edited by Dr. J. Koch. In addition to the German journals, the *Academy*, the *Athenarum*, and the *American Journal of Philology* have been examined for essays and book-notices, so that the bibliography may claim to be the most complete published, and can be cordially recommended to students of Germanic philology in all of its subdivisions. To those who have not access to the German philological journals, it is very useful in giving a summary of what has been published, with a brief abstract of contents, and of the opinions of reviewers. The price, too, is moderate, being eight marks in the bookstores; but to members of the Society for Germanic Philology the volume is sent for six marks, postage-free. The treasurer of the society is Karl Künzel, Friedenau bei Berlin, to whom subscriptions should be sent. The volume aims to include all works that appear from one October to the next, and the manuscript of the present volume was closed May 12, 1885. The deficiency of such bibliographical works in English, few of which pretend to include the German philological works that are so abundantly produced every year, makes English students dependent upon German publications. Excellent bibliographical lists, to be sure, are published annually, or less frequently, in connection with several German journals, but they do not include the articles and book-notices of all the periodicals, as does the *Jahresbericht*, which deserves more extended circulation in this country.

—Jens Jacob Asmussen Worsaae, whose death occurred in Denmark on August 15th, was not only one of the most famous Danes, but also one of the greatest archaeologists of our day. He was born in Veile, Denmark, March 14, 1821, and was at the time of his death Director of the several royal museums and of the archaeological monuments of Denmark. The Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen was established by the very clever archaeologist, C. J. Thomsen, who may almost be called the founder of northern archaeology, and, when he died in 1865, Worsaae became his successor in office as Director, and also his undisputed heir as authority in this field of research. Around Thomsen gathered a group of young students who vied with their master in their zeal for collecting and investigating, but Worsaae was the most brilliant among them. Thomsen was not a writer, and it fell to the lot of Worsaae to publish in books for a wider circle Thomsen's and his own views in regard to the prehistoric ages of Europe, particularly of the North. His theory that there were two or possibly three iron ages, a bronze age, and then two stone ages before the introduction of bronze, has been already presented in these columns. In 1843 Worsaae published his first work, 'Danmark's Oldtid' (The Primeval Antiquities of Denmark), which popularized the results of Thomsen's indefatigable labors. The book attracted general attention both in Scandinavia and abroad, and translations soon appeared in English, German, Russian, and in other tongues. It established the author's reputation; and, more than that, it opened a new epoch in antiquarian researches the world over. Of Worsaae's critical talent many examples might be furnished if we had the space. We can only allude to his exploding the national belief in the discovery of the body of the royal mother Gunhild, Erik Bloodaxe's queen; and to his demonstration that the marks

on the famous Runamo Rock, at Blekinge, in Sweden, on which Harald Hildetand, according to *Saxo Grammaticus*, was said to have chronicled the exploits of his father, were produced by the action of the weather. One of his latest achievements was his successful interpretation of the inscriptions and figures on the celebrated golden horns, of which we have also given an account. During the past few years he had been engaged on a *magnum opus*, which was to contain all the results of his antiquarian researches, and to supersede, as it were, his previously published books and essays. Arrangements had been made for its simultaneous publication in German and English, the latter translation being assigned to Prof. R. B. Anderson, now Minister Resident in Copenhagen, at whose disposal the author placed his manuscript. Unfortunately this work was only half completed when Worsaae suddenly died of apoplexy, and it is doubtful whether Denmark has a scholar who is capable of carrying out his ambitious plans.

VON HOLST'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Verfassungsgeschichte der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika seit der Administration Jackson's. Von Dr. H. von Holst, Professor an der Universität Freiburg. Dritter Band: Vom Kompromiss von 1850 bis zur Wahl Buchanan's. Berlin: Julius Springer. 1884.

The Constitutional and Political History of the United States. By Dr. H. von Holst, Professor at the University of Freiburg. Translated from the German by John J. Lalor. In two volumes. 1850-1854, Compromise of 1850—Kansas-Nebraska Bill. 1854-1856, Kansas-Nebraska Bill—Buchanan's Election. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1885.

WITH this volume, which is really his fourth, Dr. von Holst enters on the pregnant decade beginning with 1850. It closes the period during which men looked upon the Constitution as some heaven-descended palladium, under whose protection public affairs would go rightly and safely of themselves, and contains in itself the germs of the coming consciousness that the Constitution is a living thing, whose growth needs to be watched and tended as carefully and anxiously as that of a child. The political history of this period has been hitherto almost a blank. Embarrassed by the abundance of the materials, by the complication of their tendencies, and by the great questions to which they relate, historical writers have looked upon this decade as a dangerous region, from which they would do well to escape with the least hazard of exposure. The materials for history exist in *Globes*, in newspapers all over the country, and in scattered volumes of speeches, biography, or reminiscences; but the task of reducing this chaos to order has stopped any competent hand at the beginning. All the histories treat the period in a perfunctory and stereotyped fashion, hurrying from the solid ground of 1850 to that of 1860. We know from them that Pierce was elected in 1852 and Buchanan in 1856; that the Whig party died of an attempt to swallow the Fugitive Slave Law; that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was alleged and denied to be a repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that the new Republican party came near electing Fremont in 1856; that there was a brutal and awkward attempt to make Kansas a slave State; and that the Supreme Court decided something or other in the Dred Scott case. These texts, with the enlargements natural to the latitude of each writer, form the constitutional history of 1850-60 as we have hitherto had it. We have now a *history* of half the decade. Most readers will agree with the conclusions which it draws from the facts presented, though some may disagree in

particular cases; but none will deny that it is a history of high type and enduring value.

The burden of the volume is, of course, the story of the struggle against slavery and its extension, a struggle unparalleled not only for its length and bitterness, but for the steady protests of almost all the actors in it against the struggle itself. Never has a conflict between irreconcilable elements been so irrepressible. It is often almost painful to mark the unanimity and enthusiasm with which a great people declared and believed that the question of slavery could not, would not, and should not again intrude upon their peace; to see them busily caulking every cranny in the sides of the ship to keep out discussion of slavery, while all the time the bottom itself was all but ready to give way beneath their feet; and to learn once more from history, strongly and fearlessly written, the impotence of man when he undertakes, not to guide and obey, but to defy and obliterate, the elemental forces of his nature. If slavery were not fundamentally and necessarily wrong and destined to extinction by the laws of its own being, it is absolutely impossible to suggest a reason why discussion of it did not come to an end in 1850. There was hardly a voice raised in opposition to the declaration that the compromises of that year were a "finality." Congress said it; the President said it; the politicians said it; all the conventions and organs of the great parties said it; and all the people cried Amen. Even circumstances were in favor of the "finality." When the long struggle of 1850 was at an end, there was not a square foot of territory in the United States in which the slavery question had not been put to rest, either by constitutional guarantees or by law, and he who proposed to reopen the discussion of slavery was met on the threshold by the triumphant and apparently unanswerable question—Where do you propose to begin?

The successive and rapidly increasing answers to this preliminary question make up the mass of this volume. Every chapter shows some new phase of public or private interest, or of the natural ambitions of men, which sapped some part of the sand wall and opened a new way of entrance for the old subject. Men might cry "Peace! peace!" but there was no peace, and could be none, so long as the attempt was continued to prohibit discussion of that which millions of persons were thinking about. A single step into this forbidden field, even to make the "finality" more binding, involved the rush in of countless others to reinforce or overwhelm the first comer, every newcomer of course multiplying in his turn the provocations to others to join him in disregarding the "finality," and renewing the discussion of slavery. Even supposing that the mass of this renewal of slavery discussion were purely academic, that it referred solely to the right or wrong of slavery, that there were no effort to disturb the accomplished compromises, how long could it continue before it would be reflected in actual legislation on some point which, however indifferent in itself, should touch the omnipresent interests of slavery at a tender spot? The two irreconcilable systems of free labor and slave labor had developed so many and so great interests, had ramified so minutely and in so many different directions, that it had become practically impossible to legislate on any subject without aiding or thwarting one or the other, and thus reviving the fundamental struggle. Even the most purely theoretical discussion thus became a preparation for the alignment of sides in a future political contest. This neglected phase of the struggle of 1850-60, this refusal of the Abolitionists to abandon hope even after the notice to abandon hope had been formally nailed up over the doors of legislation, finds exhaustive study in this volume, of which a few sentences

from the notice of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' will give an example:

"Here were no constitutional heresies, and not a word was dropped summoning the Federal authorities to take the field with the weapons of the law against this 'remnant of barbarism.' But the horror which took possession of the readers of the book in the free States, the blood that coursed hot to the head, and hotter still back to the heart, and the tears that stole into many an eye, were a working force which had to be taken into account. It mattered not how often people repeated to themselves: 'So wills the Constitution; so the laws declare; both parties have pledged themselves to the finality of the Compromise.' Could the Constitution, the laws, and the resolutions of the national conventions drive that horror, that 'fanatical' and 'rebellious' blood, and those tears out of the world? And, if they remained in the world, how could they be prevented, some time and somehow, from creeping into the Capitol at Washington, and even from finding their way to the cotton and sugar plantations?"

In his previous treatment of such phases of the struggle, Von Holst has been reproached for a tendency to look at the Constitution and laws, not as they were, but as in his opinion they should have been, thus failing to represent with any sympathy or exactness the difficulties which beset a law-loving and law-abiding people. It is perhaps for the benefit of this class of critics that he has stated in this volume an explanation of the transformation of the struggle from an ethical into a political form, which was hardly to have been expected from the general tenor of his previous work:

"Yet, if the [universal] ethical condemnation [of slavery] were wrong, the question would still have been, Can the slavery, relying on laws which it has succeeded in passing under an artificial and forced interpretation of the Constitution, and with the connivance of a subservient minority of Northern politicians, bid defiance in the long run to the moral consciousness of the people, backed by the moral consciousness of the foremost civilized nations—that is, to the *Zeitgeist*?"

In other words, leaving the "higher law" for the time out of the question, the Constitution itself held two doors open, one of which was desired by the moral consciousness of the mass of the people, while the slave power, by trick and device, had turned the whole course of legislation into the other. It was impossible, then, but that the time should come when the majority of the people would recover control of the Constitution's machinery, and turn legislation, as it had a right to turn it, back to the other door. This is a soothing and comfortable way to look at the case; but a further look at the fugitive-slave clause of the Constitution itself, a remembrance that the "moral consciousness" of the majority of the people could only be satisfied by a violation of a constitutional duty either of the Federal Government or of the separate States, must bring a doubt of its correctness. It would seem more correct if the author had held tenaciously to the ground, for which the preceding volumes had prepared us, that the struggle was not so much to get rid of an "artificial and forced interpretation of the Constitution," as to abolish an ethically monstrous provision of the Constitution itself. Every theoretical discussion of slavery did its individual service by bringing into plainer view the fundamental difficulty in the organic law of the country. Even without the intervention of the suicide of slavery by secession, the question would finally have been, How far can the dead hands of Constitution-makers tie down coming generations in the forms of law so that they shall always be compelled to stifle in an atmosphere of ethical abomination? Every step toward this ultimate question was largely as unconscious and as inevitable as the rush of the suffocating fog in the window in the Black Hole of Calcutta, and it was as little likely in the long run to stand on constitutional or le-

gal questions, on forms or precedents. The explanation of the struggle is not in constitutional or legal questions, but in what Von Holst has elsewhere well called "the frightful untruthfulness of the situation, produced by the linking together of the opposed principles of freedom and slavery."

The peril to the "finality" of the Compromise of 1850 did not consist merely in the repulsion felt for it in the "moral consciousness" of the mass of the people: the politicians themselves, North and South, never understood the word "finality" in its ordinary sense. Von Holst states one "confirmation" of it after another by Congress, the President, and the parties, all clouding the finality by the inuendo that it is to be final until it be found necessary to "perfect" it in any of its details—that is, anti-slavery is to ask no more forever, while slavery is to ask no more until it wants something. Hale so stated the case, in effect, in debate at the time; and the "loud laughter," without contradiction, which followed from the majority of the Democratic Senate, showed that the substantial accuracy of the statement was simply notorious. Here was a standing temptation to Northern politicians to find something which the South wanted or ought to want, and to incorporate that also in the "finality." Von Holst compares the process to the "last appearance" of a theatrical troupe, to be followed by a "very last," and that in due course by a "positively last" appearance. The finality of 1850 was to be supplemented by additional finalities, until Douglas opened the door of a bottomless abyss for his party by developing the final finality, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854.

The story of the inception of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, as studied and told in this volume, may be briefly summarized, and reflects very small credit on Stephen A. Douglas. The state of the Democratic party in the State of New York is first examined. It had split into two factions, the Softs and the Hards. The Softs had much of the old Free-Soil Van Buren element in their organization, and many of their leaders, such as Fenton, afterward fell naturally into the new Republican party. The Hards were as distinctly the opposite wing on all matters connected with slavery. Pierce had made William L. Marcy, a Soft leader, Secretary of State, and, in the distribution of Federal offices in the State, had given the Softs at least their fair share. The only result was to anger the Hards, who still retained a precarious control of the State "Machine," and to perpetuate the division of the party in the State. New York having thus been lost to the party, the brilliant idea occurred to Douglas to form a new line of resistance, to "get up a row on the slavery question" (in the words of one of his own party), to unite all the States of the South with Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, and thus elect a President in 1856 without New York. It is impossible here to detail the various events by which Von Holst makes clear the essential hollowness of the Democracy's wonderful victory of 1852, in which it had, in true barbarian fashion, not only killed but eaten its great antagonist, the Whig party: the fact that before the end of the year 1853 its leaders were reduced to such shifts for bare existence, is enough.

The precise shape in which Douglas should begin his "row on the slavery question" was a matter of little importance; it is not at all probable that he himself foresaw any large part of the consequences that were to flow from his action. Any action was of the last importance. The condition of affairs was as nicely balanced as is sometimes the case in the Alps, where a sharply-spoken word brings down the avalanche. Douglas spoke the word, and its consequences were

instantly beyond the control of him or any one else:

"The moment Douglas had taken the first step, he was no longer master of his movements. He had to go forward as soon as any one went beyond him, or he not only forfeited all that he had hoped to obtain for himself, but the plan of campaign so skilfully laid would become a chaotic struggle, in which the party, without a leader and without a programme, would go to pieces, and chance would become the ruler of the country until 'grinding necessity' should enslave the people to find a way out of their confusion."

Thus Douglas, beginning with a simple bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska, containing only the provision that it was to be admitted finally as a State, with or without slavery, as its people should then desire, thought it sufficient to insert a remark in the report of the Committee that "it is a disputed point whether slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by valid enactment." This vague hint was to be enough to satisfy and unite the South; it proved to be the knife that was to cut the ship of state from her moorings. A running fire of amendments followed; Douglas was compelled, in order to retain leadership, to adopt more and more violent alterations; and the outcome was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, leaving the status of slavery in the Territories all at sea, never to be settled but by civil war and the abolition of slavery itself.

The features incidental to the great struggle—the era of filibustering and the Ostend Manifesto, the brief career of the Know-Nothings, the development of the new and aggressive slavery school, with its inevitable ultimate demand for the reopening of the African slave trade, the struggle for Kansas, and the election of Buchanan, accompanied by the rise of the new Republican party as a death's head for the Democratic banquet—are treated in a manner which makes the volume fully equal to any of its predecessors. The peculiarities of Von Holst's historical clinics are, first, the multitude of sidelights which he throws on them from every quarter, and, second, the remorseless pertinacity with which he follows up every nerve and muscle to its end. The student may sometimes doubt or disagree as to the direction or even the existence of the nerve, but he has at least as clear a view and as good opportunity as the demonstrator himself to form his judgment. If the demands of the anti-slavery men are at any time illogical, ill-advised, or unwarranted, the condemnation is not mitigated in the least by any general sympathy with their purpose. His historical judgments will therefore always command respect, even where they fail to meet sympathy. Preston S. Brooks himself, if he were still living, and should read the statement of the circumstances under which Sumner's speech on "The Crime against Kansas" was delivered, might very well join in admitting, as a naked historical verdict, that the source and secret of the wrath against Sumner is correctly stated as follows:

"The Seward and Hales, the Fessenden and Trumbulls, the Wilsons and Wades, did not handle the majority with silk gloves when they spoke of slavery; but it never before had the feeling that it was subjected to morally running the gauntlet before the eyes of the whole world."

The translation gives us generally good but occasionally hazy English. It seems to be a hastily performed task. It would be unjust, in any criticism of a translation of Von Holst, to blink the difficulties which sometimes meet the translator. The eager flow of language occasionally hurries the author into confusions of metaphors which could find an adequate rendering only from the genius of Sir Boyle Roche. He remarks, for example, that, in spite of the Whigs' promises of reform and retrenchment made before election, they had turned out as bad as their

opponents—"sie sich als Wölfe in Schafskleidern entpuppt hatten," they had burst forth from the cocoon as wolves in sheep's clothing. In this case, the translator discreetly omits one of the irreconcilable figures. Discretion is not, however, the characteristic quality of the translation. Bulky as is the volume in the original (798 pages), it is still more so in the translation (951 pages in the two volumes). Most of the increase is due to inexplicable carelessness. A comparatively simple phrase, "die rücksichtslose Durchführung des Spoliensprinzips bei der Amtserverteilung," becomes in the translation "the carrying out of the principle of the spoils in the bestowal of public office, regardless of the consequences flowing therefrom." Such a method, steadily pursued, could not but result in an unconscionable increase of bulk. The case is made worse by the continual recurrence of examples of an opposite nature, the omission of words which seem to give difficulty in translation. "Durchgreifende Reformen" is not the easiest of phrases to translate; the translator solves the difficulty by omitting the troublesome word, and translating simply "reforms." So "eine Buss- und Reformpredigt" is simply "a sermon." So numerous are cases of this kind that, after nearly fifty of them had been noted by us, further note-taking was abandoned. The counterbalancing weight of this great mass of omissions makes more evident the pervading fault of the general method. As a draft, the translation is a good beginning; as the final form which Von Holst is to take in our language, it is unfortunate.

The punctuation of the translation is execrable. It is so bad as to provoke the suspicion that the publishers have economized by dismissing their proof-reader. Commas are in some places almost unused; in others they are scattered with the most lavish profusion, as witness the following sentence:

"History has already, and with undoubted decision, given its final judgment to the effect, that people were not urged by a constitutional discovery honestly made, to a change of policy; but because they were resolved to break with the policy of the fathers, the constitutional discovery necessary thereto, was made."

Some may think, with Lord Timothy Dexter, that punctuation is entirely a matter of taste; but none will dispute the essential importance of accuracy in figures. Here the presumed absence of a proof-reader has wrought the worst damage. The numbers of the Senate in 1853 are stated as 35 Democrats, 122 Whigs, and 5 vacancies; and a subsequent vote in the same body is given as "90 to 10." Both the incorrect figures are of course given correctly (22 and 30) in the original; but the school-boy knowledge of the number of States necessary for the instinctive detection of such blunders, ought to have been provided by the publishers. Minor errors are numerous; votes and days of the month are incorrectly transferred, and it would be safe to say that there is not a trustworthy Arabic numeral in the translation—not one which the reader may rely on without confirmation by comparison with the original or with some other authority. It would be very advisable for the publishers to engage a proof-reader at once, and have the plates revised.

RECENT ECONOMIC WORKS.

The Socialism of To-day. By Émile de Laveleye. London: Field & Tuer

Working People and Their Employers. By Washington Gladden. Funk & Wagnalls. 1885.

The Present Position of Economics. By Alfred Marshall. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

Arbitration between Capital and Labor. By Daniel J. Ryan. Columbus, O.: A. H. Smythe. 1885.

THE distinction that M. de Laveleye has attained

arises from two causes. He has a good heart, and he expresses himself with an agreeable facility. It may be thought that a firm grasp of the principles of economic science and a mastery of inductive logic should be expected of an economist, but there is little evidence to support this theory. This is a practical age: it holds that books are made to be read, and must therefore be readable. Whoever would reach many minds must descend to the average level; and even if his subject is one that can be understood only by severe application, he must be superficial if he would be popular. For work of this kind M. de Laveleye is admirably qualified. His writings are permeated with the spirit of benevolence, and he thus wins the sympathy of his readers, while their interest is secured by the clearness and eloquence of his style. He would make a charming biographer. He excels in narrative and delights in description. No matter how insane the theories or how savage the disposition of the subject of his sketch, his serene amiability is never disturbed, and his severest condemnation is pronounced with a benign recommendation to mercy.

We had occasion, not long since, to point out the merits of a work upon this subject by Mr. John Rae, and we do not hesitate to say that it is in almost every respect superior to the present treatise. The treatment in both is identical. There is an introduction upon Socialism generally, followed by essays upon leading Socialists and the movements that they influenced, and a concluding essay on Socialism in England, the latter being appended to M. de Laveleye's book by its English translator. But Mr. Rae's work is philosophical; his analysis is keen, and his criticism often masterly. The Belgian professor, on the other hand, seems to have no comprehension of economics as a science. We are at a loss to know whether he is a Socialist or not, and we come to doubt whether he is not equally at a loss. In his criticism he says the same thing over and over again; and as there is generally nothing original in it in the first place, the repetition becomes insufferably tedious.

The most conclusive proof of his incompetency as a critic is to be found in his failure to discriminate between the reasoned conclusions of great thinkers and the wild theories of crack-brained enthusiasts. He dismisses with equal flippancy the judgments of Adam Smith and the visions of Pastor Stöcker. Upon the whole, he seems to be most in sympathy with the Socialists of the Chair, as the following passage indicates:

"Neither the classical economy nor Socialism can serve as a guide in the difficult work of bettering the condition of the laboring classes, and in gradually introducing a more equitable distribution of wealth. . . . In order to arrive at a better order of things the men who are called to establish and maintain it must themselves be made better, and the first step is to purify and elevate current ideas as to duty and right. This is a work of long duration, reserved for the Socialism of the Chair. It will undertake it, armed with an accurate knowledge of the facts proved by history and statistics, and animated with the desire to aid in establishing among men that reign of justice and that kingdom of God of which Plato caught a glimpse, and which the prophets of Israel and Jesus have announced to the world."

Would that the confidence of our amiable author might be justified! His own account, however, of these same professors does not encourage us to look for much unanimity among them upon any subject. We fear that many of them would repudiate any alliance with "the prophets of Israel."

Although we cannot commend M. de Laveleye's book to those who have that of Mr. Rae, it is upon many points fuller, and, in its condensation of the theories of different writers, often extremely happy. We cannot vouch for the exactness of

the translation, but the merits of the author's style have been admirably preserved, and the concluding essay by the translator is at least of equal merit with those that precede.

We confess to a preference for having our preaching kept separate from our political economy, and on that account we like Mr. Gladden's book better than M. Laveleye's. It is true that Mr. Gladden discusses questions that belong to political economy, but it is professedly for a moral purpose. He dislikes the stern aspect of some of the economic laws, and endeavors to show how they may be modified so as to increase human happiness. It seems to be impossible in these discussions, for those who are shocked by the inequalities of this world, to refrain from imputing blame to those who point out the laws which regulate these inequalities. Accordingly, Mr. Gladden indulges in a little fling at the much-abused wages-fund doctrine, which "probably is true if men are not moral beings; if the doctrines of materialism or of high Calvinism are true, and if the actions of men are determined by forces outside of themselves." But there is no particular harm in this kind of writing in sermons, we suppose, and these sermons are so full of good sense and good feeling that we cannot help giving them our hearty commendation.

Mr. Gladden seems to us to be setting an excellent example to the clergy in his clear and emphatic recognition of the great truth that the ills of society are chiefly due to the immoralities of its members, and in his plain language concerning the immorality of employers as well as workmen. By lessening their extravagance capitalists would undoubtedly be able to allow better wages to their employees, and the latter by greater providence would make their wages go further. In enforcing this lesson and others like it, Mr. Gladden adopts a plain, straightforward manner, that ought to secure him the attention of intelligent workingmen; and those who believe that the future of the country is largely in the hands of this class, will do well to extend the circulation of this book as widely as possible.

Professor Marshall, who succeeds the lamented Fawcett at Cambridge, begins his inaugural lecture with a just and touching eulogy of the dead master. Passing to his subject, he shows with a few broad and sweeping touches how the economic theory of the time of Ricardo was affected by the predominance early in this century of the mathematico-physical group of sciences. The unchanging subject-matter of these sciences enabled theorists to establish precise results, and economists were unconsciously influenced by this method of reasoning in their conclusions. They regarded human nature as something fixed and unvarying, and their deductions were therefore of a somewhat rigid character. The recent advance of biology has had an opposite effect. Man is now looked upon as a varying, developing being, different at different times and in different occupations, and hence fewer general propositions as to human nature can be safely laid down. In short, Ricardo reasoned as if all men were like city-men, and city-men always alike, whereas Professor Marshall denies both these assumptions.

The chief work of Adam Smith, according to this writer, was to indicate the manner in which value measures human motive. "The outward form of economic theory has been shaped by its connection with material wealth. But it is becoming clear that the true philosophic *raison d'être* of the theory is, that it supplies a machinery to aid us in reasoning about those motives of human action which are measurable." This is certainly a pregnant statement, and it is unfortunate that Professor Marshall's space does not allow him to bring out its full content. We ap-

prehend that he is in some danger of effacing the boundaries between psychology and economics, although we fully recognize the necessity of a psychological basis for economic theory. The essay is on the whole very thoughtful and suggestive, although in the endeavor to cover so wide a field and to take such broad views, the author's powers of generalization seem to us occasionally a little strained.

'Arbitration between Capital and Labor' is a plea for the introduction of boards of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen. The author reasons, from the accounts that have been collected concerning the results of strikes, that they have been almost invariably unsuccessful. In one sense this is true, for the men employed have generally suffered more than they have gained; but, in our judgment, the cause of labor could have been advanced only by these warlike measures. No war pays a profit to those that carry it on, but war is the only argument that is conclusive with nations. The very qualifications that make men successful business managers, make them arrogant and dictatorial. No manufacturer wants his men to tell him what he shall do, or will disclose to them of his own accord the secrets of his business. Strikes and trades unions have put laborers in a position where they can compel employers to listen to them; and when the parties are thus brought to a certain equality, arbitration becomes possible. The author shows that statutory arbitration is a comparative failure, and that it is better to trust to the intelligence of the parties for the application of satisfactory methods. He has, however, prepared a bill, which has been enacted by the Legislature of Ohio, for the establishment of tribunals to which parties may resort, but which have no power to enforce their mandates. Due praise is given to Mr. Mundella for his great work, but the value of this praise is somewhat lessened by the naïve statement that "if a comparison should be wanted in American public life for Mr. Mundella, no character would be better suited for that purpose than Thaddeus Stevens."

A NEW INDUCTIVE SCIENCE.

Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist. A Popular Illustration of the Principles of Scientific Criticism. By Richard G. Moulton, M.A. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1885.

Is criticism one of the inductive sciences? The affirmative of this proposition is maintained by the author of this volume, and he illustrates the method of criticism for which he pleads by an examination of five of Shakspere's plays. His book naturally falls into two parts—one, a comment on Shakspere; the other, a new view of the office of criticism. A new view, we say, although the author goes back to Aristotle as the pioneer, and admits that even among English writers there have been a few who have incidentally criticised in the vein which he thinks correct. At the start he makes the point that criticism has been unable to deal successfully with new authors—Shakspere, Wordsworth, Keats—and from this incapacity he infers that something is wrong; he thinks the trouble has been that criticism has not been "scientific." It has been "judicial"; and the judge gives sentence by laws formulated from past literature, and is limited in his appreciative powers (though it is not quite clear how), because he cannot make use of that great talisman of interpretation, sympathy. Criticism that is not "judicial," it seems, merely examines the literature before it, analyzes it and names the parts found; it knows nothing of "merit," of "faults," of any higher or lower, better or worse, useful or harmful—it is, like the inductive sciences, an affair of "classification"; it is itself

an inductive science. Its result is a tabular view, as follows:

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

AN ACTION-DRAMA.

Scheme of Actions:

First Main CROSS NEMESIS Action: Story of the Jew; complicated and resolved.	Under plot.
Sub-Action to First Main, also Link Action: <i>Jessica</i> and <i>Lorenzo</i> ; simple movement.	
<i>Comic Relief</i> Action: <i>Launcelot</i> : <i>stal</i> <i>thiary</i> .	
Sub-Action to Second Main: Episode of the Rings; complicated and resolved.	Under plot.
Second Main PROBLEM Action: <i>Caskets</i> Story: simple movement.	

External Circumstances: The (rumored) Shipwrecks. Etc., etc., etc.

This is not, perhaps, so entertaining as Sainte-Beuve; is it more useful, is it the first note of the criticism of the future, the harness into which our young Swinburnes, Leslie Stephens, and Arnold must get?

What first strikes one is its limited scope. True, its sponsor declares its subject-matter is "literature," and literature is a large word. But when his illustration of the new science in the remarks on Shakspere which make the body of the book, is read and digested, it is seen that he deals only with the structure of the plays; he has analyzed their form, their connections and transitions and climaxes, whether of action or emotion, and he has named their parts; he has attended, as a craftsman would say, to their technique solely, and thus his conclusions are valuable to the craft, but to men at large are valuable only as knowledge loosely related to life, such as conchology or botany. The reason is near at hand. Literature is an art, not a science; and when an art is itself made the subject-matter of science, that science can be concerned only with the classification of methods—in this case, of literary methods.

That there may be a "science of criticism" in this sense, a science that analyzes, names and classifies the details of the methods of authors, the similarities and dissimilarities of their technique, their ways of conducting plot and story—in a word, their *art*—no sane man will contest; but though its workers are rare, it is no new science. If one wishes to put it off by itself in a little corner among the inductive sciences, by all means let no one obstruct the transfer; hitherto it has abided very quietly and contentedly in its place as a modest part of criticism in general. It is, in fact, necessary to the critic whose knowledge is complete respecting what he judges—the competent critic must understand the methods of authors, the laws of creative composition practically exhibited in novel and drama and poem; but his work does not end there—it is carried into wider fields. An understanding of the formal part of literature, of its mere structure, would be of use to those who are novices and to critics who discuss the form as well as the matter of works submitted to them; hence this author and all whom he can convert should be bidden god-speed. But criticism can ill afford to abdicate its present provinces and withdraw into the limits of one of its petty though aristocratic principalities, where truly only its subtlest minds, its poets, have hitherto been delegated to do service. In the new science, we may be sure, there will be few experts; for it takes fine senses to detect the mystery of the creative art.

This strict limitation of the inductive science of criticism to the formal part of literature is very plain, and is to be observed on every page of the present treatise. Nevertheless, there is a certain plausibility in the plea made against "judicial" criticism which may be worth a moment's detention. It is true that criticism has often failed to recognize new authors at once, and in proportion to the originality and power of the new genius its failure has been more humiliating, more conspicuous, and more complete. Is this because it is unscientific? The natural conservatism of literature is very great. The critics

have already formulated the laws of the art by induction from the literature of the past; they assert these as canons—that is, as universal laws; and they judge new works in error if these canons are violated, and generally they are right in such judgments. But literature not being extinct, the induction is incomplete, and a genius may arise in whose case new facts are to be observed; and if, by haste, or ignorance, or incapacity, they do not take account of these fresh phenomena, and thus come to see the inadequacy of the former canons to this case, they fail. But is it otherwise with the history of science? Has not science likewise its conservatism, its universal laws accepted conditionally until new facts appear at variance with them, its convenient body of accepted knowledge applicable in ordinary cases, and its failures likewise when the stupendous exception did arise to force violent modifications? Was Newton's Law accepted so much more easily than Shakspere's romantic drama? or Darwin's doctrine of variation and descent with less difficulty than Wordsworth's pastoral? Was not the information that the blood circulates considered as unimportant as that John Keats had written a poem? Man is an animal slow to learn; and it is not in literature alone, but in science, in politics, in finance, in all large departments of thought, too, that new truth finds cold reception. The inductive science of criticism would probably be as much wedded to its past as any other science, as loth to modify its old generalizations in the future as, under a less haughty name, it has been in former days.

Similarly, in regard to a second plausible observation, closer inspection makes the glamour vanish away. It is said repeatedly that criticism should become "scientific"; all things that are respectable are becoming scientific now—it is the spirit of the age; and if criticism lags behind, it is *ipso facto* something to be condemned. The same ploy or hortatory advice has been long addressed to poetry, but the poets do not seem to mind. Perhaps the critics, being by profession a serious and sober race, should have more care, and ought to "join." So runs the propagandist circular of science. But is it true that criticism has been so unaffected by the spirit of the age as is represented? To state in a few words the course of criticism is not easy, but by using some definition-phrases it may be briefly suggested. When the author of this volume calls criticism "judicial," he has in mind as his type the earlier critics who derived their canons largely from France—the standards of "one, Boileau"; and he blames them for the mistakes they made in applying "rules" to literature. At that time criticism was, to borrow Spenser's phraseology, statical; commonly the critics looked on works of literary art as constructed mechanically, like a Chinese puzzle, and they wrote about poems and dramas as things complete in themselves, and they measured them by the so-called rules. Such was the attitude of their minds and the duty of their office. But now the works of literary art are contemplated as growths, and the critic regards them more with respect to their origin and fruits. To use the companion phrase, criticism has become dynamical: it asks how the work under review came into existence, and is not satisfied until the personality of the author and the character of his age have been exhaustively treated. Criticism has thus developed, and is now almost wholly made up of biographical, historical, and social studies. To refer much to "rules" denotes a writer of old-school traditions. An essay on Byron is a chapter in social evolution; one on Keats is an attempt at psychological dissection; and so far has this gone, so powerfully has the spirit of the scientific age worked on criticism, that any work on literary

art, such as the present, revealing a care for the formal side of literature, is a very rare exception. On the whole, criticism seems to have become "scientific" enough, and one would hail a writer of the old fashion, who should be content with examining the intrinsic worth of a classic, with good deal of satisfaction.

We cannot further discuss the "new view" which the author promulgates as the chief distinction of his work. He shows no reason why the old notions—such as that literature is an art—that its function is to please, and that taste is the arbiter of pleasure—should be given up; and these being still true, criticism of literature must still find its highest work in discussions of success and failure to give pleasure, of kinds and qualities of the pleasure given, of standards of taste in the region of intellectual delight, and of the higher and lower, better and worse, useful and harmful of all literature that deals with or affects the moral life of man. It cannot restrict its name to the analysis and nomenclature of literary structure, as if books were only shells or fossils. As before, all that may be written of formal art will belong in its province; all the formulas of knowledge it arrives at, it will reach by the inductive method; and in rendering justice it will be as free from prejudice against new men, new ideas, and new forms of expression as the conservative nature of the trained and enlightened and balanced man will allow.

To our thinking the most valuable part of this volume is the Shaksperian criticism, which, independently of its connection with any inductive science, is well worth consideration. It is concerned, as has been said, only with the structure of the plays, and its point is to show that Shaksper, so far from being the careless workman he is alleged to have been, was one of the subtlest artists. It is only by the old canons of "the unities" that his work is termed formless, but the genius of the romantic drama was exactly one of those seemingly preternatural phenomena that remain monstrous until the new classification is made to include them. The unity of Shaksper's dramas is Mr. Moulton's theme, and he illustrates their unity until the hardest head must get some glimmering of the truth. The peculiarity in Shaksper, as compared with the ancient classics, is, that his dramas are so complex in their composition, their unity is the oneness of so many and diverse parts, that to men used to the simplicity of the Greek structure it looks like confusion. The difference is the same as that between a highly organized being and one of lower grade. The work of the critic in this case was to find out, to trace and explain the relation of the parts, the interplay of the forces, or, stated exactly, the links of the story and the development of the passions involved. This has been done, for the five plays taken, with great clearness and precision, and with the slightest admixture of what might be regarded as fanciful and far-fetched. The case might have been put more absolutely by dwelling on the specially organic perfection of these dramas, on the fact that each part, speaking generally, is not only related to another, but to all others, and that this relation of each single member to the whole is a necessary relation. Of course it is not meant that Shaksper's construction was ideally perfect, but that each drama has a unity of its own which results from all its complex interests; and on the artistic side this is the marvel of Shaksper's genius. The success of the classical writers in their simpler forms was not finer than Shaksper's in the multiple and involved forms of the romantic spirit. Even now this characteristic of Shaksper is little recognized. The English sense of form is slight, and in Shaksper passion is such a fusing force that the intellectual sense, to which form usually appeals, is evaded and put

to the fault until attention is given to the emotional analysis. The unity is there, however, and does not lose its effect whether it be perceived or not. In time the statement that Shaksper was lacking in pure art, a happy-go-lucky workman, a deaf 'prentice-hand vampirizing old stories, will surely become antiquated; and with it will go, it may be hoped, that other current superstition, that heaven gave him all gifts except the faculty of invention. He stole all his stories; but the power he shows in dealing with them, his rearrangement and subordination of incident and event, his moulding might, are strong as proofs of Holy Writ to show that the faculty of invention was there in all its fulness.

On this we do not dwell because the author does not touch it in his discussion, nor will we examine his own suggestions in detail. Other critics of Shaksper have analyzed the character, passion, plot, and other elements of the plays, but it is the distinction of Mr. Moulton to have seen and shown how all these elements are blended by Shaksper so as to give to his works that unity which stamps all work in any art as of the highest genius. This is real distinction and service, and if a more tolerant reception of the science of inductive criticism were likely to encourage more such thinking and writing, we should be tempted to cancel what we have written; but, as it is, the fault of the volume is in that superficial parallelism to science which it affects, and the consequent tedious nomenclature and tabulation of which an example has been given.

The Life and Letters of Emory Upton, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, and Brevet Major-General United States Army. By Peter S. Michie, Professor United States Military Academy. D. Appleton & Co. 1885.

IT was eminently fitting that the memoir of General Upton should be written by a fellow-cadet, himself now the oldest and most distinguished professor at the Military Academy; for Upton's success was pre-eminently the result of his West Point training, and it is a most interesting study to watch the development of his character and the unfolding of his career as told by his own letters, and interpreted by one whose life is devoted to the perfection of that training. Upton came to West Point in 1856, a raw country lad, with correct principles, fair talents, no little ambition, and a nervous, restless energy. Five years later he graduated, at the outbreak of the war, with a mind well trained and disciplined, stored with the rudiments of knowledge, but not overburdened with details, confident in himself, proud of his profession, and ardently devoted to the cause of the Union. He went almost from West Point to the field of Bull Run, and, once engaged in the fighting, he never left it, except when disabled by wounds, until the war was over. In little more than a year he had a regiment, in less than two years a brigade, and at the end of three years a division; and he commanded them all with great skill and the utmost gallantry. He was one of a distinguished group—including Mackenzie, Merritt, Wilson, Kilpatrick, and Custer—sometimes called the "boy generals," who attained the rank of general officer before they were twenty-six years of age, and had been less than three years graduated from the Academy—whose career added a new verse to an old cadet song:

"And when we've been out of here just two years
We're Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers."

From his experience in the command of all three arms, artillery, infantry, and cavalry, in the midst of most active service, Upton evolved and elaborated his system of tactics, which absorbed his entire attention for the first few years

after the war, until they were finally adopted by the Government. He was then ordered to West Point as Commandant of Cadets, and after five years' service in that capacity he made a somewhat remarkable tour of the world as the head of a military commission charged with examining the organization of foreign armies. On his return he published the result of his observations in 'The Armies of Asia and Europe,' and then immediately engaged in a comprehensive study of the military history of his own country, with a view to embodying his conclusions in a large work to be called 'The Military Policy of the United States.' Upon this, and upon a revision of his Tactics, he was engaged at the time of his death, in 1881.

In the twenty-five years of his military career there was hardly one idle moment. Thrown from West Point into the midst of the great war; engaged in more than score of great battles, besides countless minor actions; attaining suddenly to high rank and command at the outset of his career, and devising an entirely new system of tactics for his profession, it was natural that he should take nothing for granted, and should refuse to accept anything of which the reasons were not evident to his critical mind. A natural tendency to iconoclasm was somewhat increased by the circumstances of his career, and in this spirit he took up the study of the military policy of his country, which in his view is, and has been for more than a century, radically, fundamentally, and almost wholly wrong. It may be doubted whether his training or abilities fitted him to deal with so comprehensive a subject, though no one else has ever collected so many data concerning it. This critical tendency also led him to form hasty instead of well-matured judgments, as when at the age of twenty-five he formed the opinion that "some of our corps commanders are not fit to be corporals"—the officers in question being Hancock, Warren, Sedgwick, and Wright! But his critical nature never led to any meanness or to any jealousy. He was at all times the soul of honor, free from vanity, and possessed of deep religious convictions, which formed the standard of his life in practice as well as in theory. His private life, his marriage, his religious sentiments were pure and noble. The tact, the tenderness, and the good judgment with which this part of his life is treated by his friend and biographer are deserving of the highest praise. Whether Upton's opinions on military policy are well founded or not, time will show. His chief title to fame is his service during the war, his attainment of high command at so early an age, and his successful use of it.

An Inglorious Columbus; or, Evidence that Huui Shan and a party of Buddhist monks from Afghanistan discovered America in the fifth century A. D. By Edward P. Vining. D. Appleton & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. 788.

THIS is the old story of the discovery of Fusang by a party of Buddhist priests, A. D. 458, and our author's object, in reviving it, is to show that the country which they are said to have visited was Mexico, and that the account given of it by a "probable" member of the party "in nearly all its details, as to the route, the direction, the distance, the plants of the country, the people, their manners, customs, etc., is true of Mexico, and of no other country in the world."

In the slang of the day, this is a big contract, and those of us who know the doubt and uncertainty that hang over almost everything connected with the origin and development of the aboriginal civilization of America, and who recognize the fact that, up to a certain point, there is more or less resemblance among all primitive peoples, not only in their manners and customs

but also in their methods of thought, will not be surprised at our author's failure to make good his proposition. Indeed, there is scarcely a single particular in which he can be said to have been entirely successful. The route—via the Aleutian Islands—by which the old monk is made to travel, both going and coming, is pronounced "not feasible" by no less an authority than Mr. Dall; the direction—east of Alaska and also east of China—can hardly be said to describe the geographical position of Mexico, nor can the two statements be made to agree; and the length of the Chinese *li*, like the *lieu* of the early French "Relations," is altogether too uncertain to be used as the basis for a calculation of distances in a case where accuracy is desirable. So, too, the identity of the Fusang tree with the Agave, affirmed (p. 403) by our author, is denied (p. 195) by M. Godron, a French botanist, and we are very sure that, whatever may have been the case in Central America, there are but few archaeologists who will, in the face of recent investigations, venture to assert that Mexico is, or was at the time of the conquest, without "the least trace of an enclosure, of an adjoining defence of any kind, or even exterior fortifications."

These are some of the objections that may be urged against our author's theory, and, serious as they are, they are not more so than is the free and easy manner in which he explains away such portions of the original account as happen to militate against his views. As an instance of this, take the way in which he deals with the assertion that the people of Fusang, among their other worldly possessions, had "horse-carts, cattle-carts, and deer-carts." The statement, it will be observed, is positive; it is made by one who came from Afghanistan, and must have known a horse or a cart when he saw one; and, sandwiched, as it is, between references to other animals, we may fairly assume that it was intended to be taken literally, as was unquestionably the case with the statements which precede and follow it. To admit this, however, is to deal a heavy blow at the theory of the identity of Fusang and Mexico; and hence the necessity of explaining it so as to make it harmonize with the fact that there were neither horses nor carts in this latter country when the Spaniards first landed there. Accordingly, we are told that this portion of the account is not to be taken literally, but that it is an allegory, and that what the old missionary "probably" intended was, to refer to the "three vehicles" or "three carts, a term used by the Buddhists . . . to shadow forth the three degrees of saintship . . . and for three developments of Buddhist doctrine." In other words, we are called upon to believe that this party of priests found Buddhism already flourishing in the country in which they are said (p. 299) to have been the first to make it known.

For these reasons, among others, we cannot accept this story as authentic, and are constrained to class it with Plato's account of the lost Atlantis and the poet's dream of a region lying beyond Thule. But while our opinions on this point are somewhat decided, we do not wish to be understood as denying the possibility of such intercourse between the people of the two continents. Indeed, so far are we from doing anything of the sort that we frankly admit that the evidence seems to point the other way. This intercourse was probably neither frequent nor regular, and, in the case of the Chinese and Japanese junks stranded on our shores, it must have been both involuntary and all one way; but of the fact of its existence, at least, during historic times and via Behring Straits, there cannot, we imagine, be any doubt. How long it has been going on and what influence, if any, it had upon aboriginal Mexican civilization, are questions which we are not now called on to discuss.

The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences. By the late William Kingdon Clifford. New York: Appletons. [International Scientific Series.]

It was in 1875, when Clifford was in fairly good health, that he dictated the whole of three chapters and part of another for a projected book to be entitled 'The First Principles of the Mathematical Sciences Explained to the Non-Mathematical.' Three years later, shortly before his death, he expressed the wish that the book should be published only after very careful revision, and that the title should be changed. It has certainly not received the sort of revision that Clifford desired; for as published it abounds in errors, and contains several quite anti-Cliffordan views. For instance, he says that if a point on the surface of a sphere is brought into contact with a point on the flat face of a cube, "we cannot move the sphere ever so little without separating these points." This is erroneous, because we can spin the surface about the point of contact; but although the passage has passed under the hands of two successive mathematical editors, neither has seen, what the course of reasoning shows, that Clifford in dictating said "move" when he meant *roll*. He wanted to show that all surfaces would fit together at any points where they are not broken by edges or corners, much as a ball may fit into a cup, only that the fitting is confined to a single point. Now surfaces that fit together may or may not be capable of being slipped or spun one on the other, but they cannot be rolled one on the other. A rolling motion, therefore, was the only one which had to be considered. Again, he defines a surface as the boundary between two portions of space which it separates absolutely. Now, without speaking of spirals, which obviously do not separate space into two parts, the most familiar of all surfaces, the plane, does not do so (according to the conception of the modern geometer). Two planes will separate space, and one of these may be the plane at infinity; but a single plane does not. For if a point (say the focal point of a lens) be carried off with sufficient acceleration from one side of a plane, it will come back on the other side. Every surface may, it is true, form a part of the boundary between two regions of space. But even so modified, the definition is hardly satisfactory; for the calculus requires us to suppose that a solid body may approach indefinitely near to being a surface, which it certainly could not do were the two objects essentially disparate in their nature. Clifford here says:

"The surface of a thing is something that we constantly observe. We see it and feel it, and it is a mere common-sense observation to say that this surface is common to the thing itself and to the space surrounding it." "The important thing to notice is that we are not here talking of ideas or imaginary conceptions, but only making common-sense observations about matters of every-day experience."

But, as the editor, "K. P.," remarks, "we are compelled to consider the surface of the geometer as an idea or imaginary conception, drawn from the apparent (not real) boundaries of physical objects." The truth is, that the geometrical conception of space itself is a fiction. The geometer thinks of space as an individual thing or (as Mr. F. E. Abbot expresses it) a receptacle of things having an existence as something individual. If this were so, absolute position in space (independent of other bodies) and absolute velocity would have a meaning; but, in fact, they appear to have none. What is true is, that rigid bodies in their displacements are subject to certain laws which are the principles of geometry; and we have an instinctive acquaintance with these positional laws, which makes it easy for us to imagine the fictitious receptacle in which these laws are embodied. Thus, space only exists under the form

of general laws of position; there is really nothing individual about it. And easy as is the geometer's conception, it is by no means born in us. The natural man knows of space only as a synonym for "air." Kant is responsible for the perpetuation of the erroneous conception of space which Leibnitz had escaped. It is impossible to have clear ideas concerning the non-Euclidean geometry, space of n dimensions, and such matters, without a proper understanding of this.

The main fault of the whole plan of the book is, that while it gives no adequate explanation of many mathematical conceptions interesting to a large body of non-mathematical minds—such as the square root of the negative, multiple algebra, space of n dimensions, the mathematical conception of the Absolute, non-Euclidean space, invariants, Riemann's surfaces, etc., conceptions perfectly susceptible of clear and interesting explanation, without too severely taxing the powers of the non-mathematical—it does suppose a reader whose interest in the logical *enchaînement* of mathematics is exceptionally great. Nine persons out of ten will read the chapter on number and exclaim, "This is nothing but what we learned at school," thus missing the whole argument, which will fly over their heads unperceived. The book has something of Clifford's style and traces of his power, but only faint ones. It will be of some service, but not very much. The parts added by "K. P.," one chapter and a half, bear comparison with those written by Clifford; it is a pity that the revision of the latter has not been more minute and accurate.

Cattle-Raising on the Plains of North America. By Walter Baier von Richthofen. D. Appleton & Co. 1885.

STILL another book on the Western cattle business is from the pen of an ex-Prussian officer, who, having made his home in Colorado, and feeling that there exists a demand for exact information upon this subject which is not yet filled, devotes a hundred duodecimo pages to supplying it. His little work seems to have been compiled with care and is more business-like and statistical than those of its class that have already appeared; but the author takes such a rosy view of the whole subject that we cannot but feel that, in spite of the saying that "figures cannot lie," his readers, if intending to embark in the business, should not have a too implicit faith in being able to accomplish all that his calculations promise. The story of the Irish servant girl whose employer, being unable to pay in cash the \$150 wages due her, gave her instead fifteen cows with the right to let them run on his range and increase as long as she wished, and who, ten years after, sold out to him for \$25,000, has a certain flavor of the Western fertility of imagination, which is doubtless engendered by the large percentage of ozone in the atmosphere. We are disappointed to find in Baron von Richthofen's pages no statistics in regard to the amount of land controlled by the titled nobility of Europe, to which class he may doubtless be considered to belong. We understand that not many years ago, having lost by bad investments most of the property he had brought with him from Europe, he was glad to accept a position as engineer and draughtsman at \$125 per month, and he probably does not realize what a danger to the free institutions of the country his title constitutes.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Stokes, Prof. G. G. *On Light as a Means of Investigation.* Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
The Encyclopædic Dictionary. Vol. IV. (Part II). Cassell & Co. \$3.
 Taylor, G. L. *Ulysses S. Grant. An Elegy, and Other Poems.* Funk & Wagnalls. 25 cents.
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